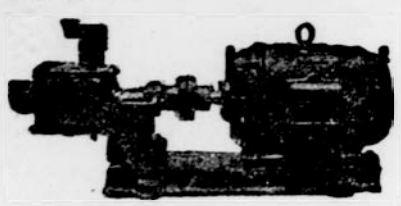


PUMPS & PUMPSETS



THE INDUSTRIAL & AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING CO.,
9, Forbes St. BOMBAY 1

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pheroza Shah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXVII NO. 159

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1939

PRICE: ONE ANNA

Bombay As 'Detroit Of India'

Plans For Automobile Manufacture

CITY'S BIG BUSINESS & INDIAN STATES BEHIND SCHEME

(CHRONICLE SPECIAL.)

BOMBAY WILL HAVE THE UNIQUE HONOUR OF BEING THE DETROIT OF INDIA, PROBABLY WITHIN EIGHT OR TEN MONTHS. IN VIEW OF A PLAN FOR A TWO CRORE AUTOMOBILE FACTORY WHICH IS ABOUT TO MATERIALISE. SOME PROMINENT CITY FINANCIERS AND INDIAN STATES ARE SAID TO BE BEHIND THE SCHEME.

All details connected with the scheme, it is understood, have already been worked out, and efforts in the matter of putting the scheme through, have met with considerable success.

INDIAN MADE CARS

The Indian made cars which Bombay will have the privilege of placing in the market for the first time, will cost 30 per cent less than what the foreign manufactured cars cost. The two crore automobile factory will produce all the parts in Bombay probably with the exception of electrical equipment and speedometers which require separate factories on the same scale as the automobile factory. The yearly output of the automobile factory is expected to be four thousand cars per year.

TRAINING OF INDIANS

Technical experts needed for the scheme will be imported partly from America and partly from Germany. Indian Engineers will be trained up at the factory, with a view eventually to take charge of every department.

USE OF INDIAN STEEL

The factory will depend upon the Indian steel manufacturing concerns even for the high grade steel which is required for certain automobile parts like the axle. Though the steel factories do not at present produce this particular kind of steel for want of demand, it is expected that they will make the necessary arrangements as soon as the automobile factory is started.

FACTORY IN BOMBAY

Bombay has been finally selected as the site for the factory, after a careful scrutiny of the possibilities afforded by other cities.

It may be remembered that the services of Mr. Advani, Director of Industries, have just been lent by the Government of Bombay to an Indian firm which is interested in the manufacture of cars. Mr. Advani will visit all the important foreign automobile factories in the course of the next four months to help the organisers with expert advice.

BOMBAY PREMIER IN BANGALORE

BANGALORE, July 5. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, arrived here last evening for a rest. He will stay here for a few days and will leave on Sunday.—A. P.

SIR NEVILLE AT FOREIGN OFFICE

LONDON, July 5. While the Cabinet held the weekly meeting to discuss the latest aspects of the international situation, particularly Danzig and the Anglo-Soviet negotiations, Sir Neville Henderson paid a visit to the Foreign Office.—Reuter.

Polish Batteries Fire Warning Shot WARSAW PLANS AGAINST NAZI INTRUSION

Demand For Mobilisation Of British Fleet To Impress German Govt.

DANZIG, July 5.

Polish batteries fired a warning shot, when a heavy German bomber flew over a village between Danzig and Gdynia.

The machine flew off in the direction of the Free City.

According to the Warsaw Press there is general expectation that the Polish Government will reach a decision to-day with regard to the action it would take in respect of the military preparations in Danzig.

Newspapers state that the matter was discussed at last night's meeting among M. Moscicki, Smigly-Rydz, Prime Minister Skladkowski and Col. Beck.

Further the newspapers assert that the occupants of Langfuhr Barracks in Danzig are Reichswehr officers and men from East Prussia. They also state that the French gunboat will visit the Polish fleet at Gdynia on August 17.

NAZI ARMS IN DANZIG

Demand For Impressive Action By Britain

LONDON, July 5.

Mr. Chamberlain was asked, in the House of Commons whether in view of the illegal importations of munitions and armed men into Danzig, he would take steps while there was time, to impress upon the German Government the determination of the British people by some physical action such as mobilisation of the Fleet.

The Prime Minister replied: "His Majesty's Government won't fail to take any steps which may seem necessary or desirable to make their attitude absolutely clear. This has already been stated with precision in recent speeches of Ministers."

Mr. Butler referred to the terms of the pledge to Poland, which he said, Britain would certainly fulfil, when asked whether the Government's policy to resist further aggression covered the case of an attempt at the forcible change of the status of Danzig.

Further questioned on military preparations in Danzig, Mr. Butler said "certain military preparations, which have been reported, would appear to constitute a breach of the Danzig Statute. As the Prime Minister said on July 1, the British Government are keeping in touch with the Polish and French Governments with regard to all aspects of the Danzig situation."

Asked whether the British Government proposed to make a demarche, Mr. Butler declared he could not say more at present.

NAZI WORKMEN ARRESTED

A number of German workmen have been arrested. It is alleged, they "were indiscreet" in regard to the work for secret fortifications in Bismarck-hill, just behind Danzig, where anti-aircraft guns are now in position.

A number of Polish workers have been dismissed from Danzig shipyard.

M. P.'S FUND

LONDON, July 5. The Prime Minister introduced the House of Commons Members' Fund in the House this afternoon and the bill was read a first time. It provides for making in certain cases grants to ex-members of the House of Commons and widows of members of Commons.—Reuter.

MACDONALD WARNS JEWS

Illegal Immigration Will Be Deducted From Quota

In the House of Commons, Mr. MacDonald, referring to rumours in the Jewish circles in Palestine that the British Government was not unsympathetic towards illegal immigration to Palestine, declared that he would like to say, as emphatically as he could, that there was no foundation for any such rumours, and that the Government were using the best endeavours to prevent illegal traffic. The number of illegal immigrants would be deducted from the next quota.

MANDATE WON'T BE RELINQUISHED

"The British Mandate will not be relinquished unless His Majesty's Government and the Council of the League are satisfied that security is properly provided," declared Mr. MacDonald, when questioned regarding damage done by incendiaries to Sepulchre in Tiberias.

Mr. MacDonald added that the Palestine Government were doing their utmost to protect the Holy Places from outrages from whatever quarter and against whatever object they were directed.

MacDonald Refutes Allegations

Replying respecting allegations made by representatives of some Christian Churches in Palestine that Supernumerary Police were the authors of bomb outrages in Haifa, Mr. MacDonald said that the High Commissioner was satisfied that there was no truth in the allegations.

Replying to supplementary questions, Mr. MacDonald declared that charges and counter-charges were being made in Palestine, many of which cancelled each other out. Asked to give an assurance of the falsity of allegations regarding British troops, Mr. MacDonald said: "Yes without any hesitation."

JU-JITSU AT TIENTSIN



Mr. Chamberlain in Commons: "The General Position is not yet clear."

—De Groethe Amsterdammer.

Mahatma For Frontier

Assurance To Bhandaris: "You Won't Be Allowed To Starve", Says Gandhiji

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Chinese monks in yellow robes invoked the blessings on Mahatma Gandhi whom they referred to in their invocation as the world's greatest apostle of non-violence and presented him with a book on the "Aim of Japan's expansion in China", as Gandhiji was about to enter his compartment in the Frontier Mail to-night. Gandhiji received the book with a pleasant smile and assured the monks that he would go through it.

Mahatmaji who left for Peshawar after two weeks' stay in Bombay looked quite fit and cheerful. Mr. Mahadev Desai accompanied him on the twenty-days' tour of the Frontier.

TOUCHING SCENE

There was a touching scene, when two of the women inmates of the Ashram bade farewell to Gandhiji.

A Parsi woman who brought flowers and coconuts for Gandhiji said:—

"I do not like your rushing about from place to place at a time when you should lead a retired life."

Gandhiji replied with a smile that he did not wish to tax only the Bombayites, who were hospitable to him.

ASSURANCE TO BHANDARIS
Forty members of the Bhandari community had come to the Bombay Central to place their grievances before Mahatmaji regarding their hardships resulting from prohibition. Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole placed a written representation in the hands of Gandhiji just before he boarded the train.

"Our apprehensions," said Rao Bahadur Bole in a brief conversation with Gandhiji, "are that the Bhandaris may have to starve from August 1."

"I can assure you, you will not be allowed to starve," said Gandhiji in reply. He further assured the Rao Bahadur that he

Mussolini's Men To Japan's Rescue

ROME, JULY 5.

ACCORDING TO RELIABLE SOURCES HERE, SOME ITALIAN LEGIONARIES, WHO FOUGHT IN SPAIN, ARE BEING RECRUITED BY THE JAPANESE TO ASSIST THEM IN THE WAR IN CHINA.

A NUMBER OF THEM HAVE ALREADY SAILED FROM NAPLES, HAVING APPARENTLY ACCEPTED ENGAGEMENTS ON THEIR OWN INITIATIVE, WITHOUT OFFICIAL BACKING FROM THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.—Reuter.

FATE OF JAPANESE 'DRIVES'

Chinese Still Active In South Shansi

CHUNGKING, July 5.

The Chinese attacked Japanese positions north and south of Canton and along the Canton-Hankow Railway, according to a Chinese military spokesman, who claimed that several villages have been occupied as the Japanese have withdrawn part of their forces for the landing at Swatow.

The spokesman declared that the Japanese again failed to clean up Chinese forces in the mountains in southern Shansi. Altogether nine drives were launched by the Japanese each ending "in complete failure with heavy losses."—Reuter.

SOVIET RECALL CHARGE D'AFFAIRES FROM TOKIO

TOKIO, July 5.

The Soviet Charge d'Affaires, M. Smetanin, is leaving for Moscow.

The Domei Agency says it is believed he has been summoned home "for political reasons."—Reuter.

would send a reply to the representation as early as possible.

Among those who saw Gandhiji off at the Central were Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. Jai Ramdas Doulatram, the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Mr. Devdas Gandhi, Mr. R. D. Birla, Mr. Mathradas Tricunil, Mr. Nagindas Master, Miss Maniben Patel, Mr. Dahyabhai Patel and Mr. S. Patil.

Mahatma Gandhi is expected to return to Wardha about the first week of August.

Tamil Nad Ban On Subhas' Reception

P. C. C. CIRCULAR TO DIST. COMMITTEES

Srinivas Iyengar Deplores President's Circular

MADRAS, July 5.

In the course of a statement to the Press Mr. Omandur Ramaswami Reddiar, President of the Tamil Nad Provincial Congress Committee, appeals to all Congress Committees and Congressmen not to identify themselves in their official capacities with functions connected with Mr. Subhas Bose's visit to this presidency.

The President draws attention to the resolution of the Working Committee of the Provincial Congress Committee adopted on July 1, stating that while the Congress Committees in the Province as such cannot take part in the Forward Bloc organisation and functions intended to promote it, individual Congressmen are free to exercise their right of independent opinion in participating in any reception.

The statement says: "I appeal to the Congress Committees and Congress office-bearers throughout Tamil Nad to loyally observe the spirit and letter of these instructions. Babu Subhas Chandra Bose is a great Congressman and has made great sacrifices for the country. But his proposed visit to Tamil Nad is for the purpose of organising and strengthening the Forward Bloc with a view to contest and displace the present leadership on the general ground that the present leadership has proved itself unfit. It is, therefore, the clear duty of all Congress Committees to do nothing which will be misunderstood by our people as the Congress officially supporting the present propaganda of Babu Subhas Chandra Bose."

"Such an impression will cause confusion and undermine organised work. I, therefore, appeal to all Congress Committees not to identify themselves in their official capacities with functions connected with his visit."

"I need hardly add in making the above appeal that no discourtesy is intended to the distinguished visitor. On the other hand I have every confidence that all Congressmen in the Province will in their personal conduct show the utmost courtesy to Babu Subhas Chandra Bose."—United Press.

SRINIVASA IYENGAR'S STATEMENT

MADRAS, July 5.

Interviewed in connection with the above circular, Mr. S. Srinivas Iyengar, ex-President of the Indian National Congress said:

"It is most deplorable that Congressmen in Andhra Desa and Tamil Nad should be so supine as to allow themselves to be warned by threats of this order. The country should know that Babu Subhas Chandra Bose is only a symbol of active revolt against the present leadership and unless Congressmen with experience and boldness openly constitute a group, I am afraid, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose would find himself nowhere. He had a good lesson from the Socialists both at Tripuri and Bombay. I am not aware when the country will lift itself above this kind of narrow sectional politics and consolidate itself with any Bloc which worked on real practical Socialist ways."—United Press.

STOP PRESS

BR. REPRESENTATIVE AT LIMA

LONDON, July 5.

In the House of Commons Captain Alan Graham asked the Government to raise the British Diplomatic Representative at Lima to Ambassadorial status as other great Powers had, in view of the increasing importance of Peru.

Mr. Butler replied the question could not be considered in isolation. The establishment of an Embassy at Lima would bring up the question of similar measures in a number of other countries and Lord Halifax was not at present convinced that an extension in the number of Embassies was advisable.

Reuter.

CIANO TO VISIT FRANCO

ROME, July 5.

Count Ciano will leave on Saturday in a warship on a protracted visit to Spain and arrive in Barcelona on Monday and after touring a number of towns will be in Madrid on July 18 and July 19, where he will meet Gen. Franco.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these

Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 10 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adleters Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE". If repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words "Box No. (—)", "The Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE-WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

28. MATRIMONIAL
Gujrati Hindu Graduate, aged 28 of respectable rich family invites correspondence from educated girls of respectable family with a view to matrimony. No caste restrictions. Apply with photograph if possible. Box No. 12003. "Bombay Chronicle".

42. SITUATION VACANT.
Wanted—B.Com. to coach a first year student in B. Com. Please write stating terms to Box No. 11999. "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted—A governess to look after two children, about a year each. Apply stating terms to Box 11995. "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Clerks, Graduates, Lawyers, Doctors, Civil Engineers and Electrical and Mechanical Engineers. Apply for Terms to No. 11998. "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted cultured and educated ladies and gentlemen to form an intellectual club. Correspond Box No. 11989. "Bombay Chronicle".

43. SITUATIONS WANTED
Graduate stenographer, 150 and 60 words speeds requires job work 7 p.m. to 8-30 p.m. on reasonable remuneration. Apply Box No. 12002. "Bombay Chronicle".

58. PAYING GUESTS
A European Bachelor wants board and lodging with English family quiet and breezy locality. Please write to Box No. 200. "Bombay Chronicle".

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS
Indian Optical Institute Arranges for London Diploma by local examination. Institute Diploma L. O. I. British qualified staff. Session July. Send 1 anna stamp for prospectus. Principal, 22, Chowringhee, Calcutta. (11953)

327. AGENTS WANTED
U. P. Govt. Hand Loom Products. Wanted—Agents on salary Rs. 60 and allowance Rs. 15 p.m. Apply for particulars with -[4]- in stamps to, Inter Trade Federation, Cantonment Road, Lucknow. (41930)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements
Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from candidates, who desire to be placed on the waiting list of candidates for future vacancies, occurring in the Clerical establishment of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

Candidates must—
(a) be not less than 18 nor more than 25 years of age at the time of appointment. (This can be relaxed in the case of candidates from educationally backward classes provided their ages do not exceed it by more than three years)
(b) have passed at least the School Leaving Certificate Examination.
(c) have certificates from two respectable persons as to moral character and social standing.

Applicants should state their age, caste and sub-caste, and detailed educational qualifications (including shorthand and typewriting) and forward their applications, written in their own handwriting with copies of certificates, which will not be returned, addressed to the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Port, Bombay (and not to any one by name) so as to reach this Office not later than 15th July, 1939. Any attempt on the part of a candidate to enlist support for his application from persons of influence will disqualify him for appointment. This does not apply to certificates regarding character or qualifications attached to a candidate's application.

J. SIMMONS,
Dy. Commissioner of Police, Port, Head Police Office, Bombay, 4th July, 1939. (550)

CARGO EX S.S. "JALARAJOAN"

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO shipped to Bombay from Calcutta per the s.s. "JALARAJOAN" are hereby informed that in consequence of the grounding of the s.s. "JALARAJOAN" off Cape Mattum, four miles south of Colachel on the West Coast, on the 24th June, 1939, a General Average has been declared on the cargo on board the s.s. "JALARAJOAN" at the time of the mishap. Part of the cargo is being transhipped at Cochin to the s.s. "JALAKRISHNA" to be brought to Bombay and is expected to arrive on or about the 11th instant. The rest of the cargo is expected to be brought from Cochin to Bombay by the s.s. "JALARAJOAN". The cargo arriving by each steamer will be delivered here to consignees only against the General Average Deposit of 15 per cent on the estimated market value of the cargo at Bombay on the date of final discharge from that steamer and on the execution of a General Average Bond. Valuation forms will be supplied on application being made to this Office. It is further notified that the Owners do not accept liability in respect of damage sustained by the cargo as a consequence of this accident. All applications for surveys in respect of cargo landed in a damaged condition should be made to Lloyd's Agent, Bombay. For further particulars apply to:—

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAV. CO., LTD.,
"Scindia House," Douglas Rd., Ballard Estate, Bombay.
4th July, 1939. (553)

270. PALMISTS
All India famous Prof. B. D. Gupta, Municipal Commissioner available at Hiranagar, Dharamshala, till 9th July. Fee Rupees two. (11998)

551 MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS
Free. Get your Radio repaired free. For particulars apply Radio Servicing Co., Habib Mansion, New Queen's Road. (12004)

Public Notices

NOTICE.

THE MUNICIPALITY OF JUHU proposes to enhance the rate of Special-Tax levied on huts, sheds, tents, etc., temporarily built or erected on private lands, and to revise the rules thereof.

The details can be inspected at the Municipal Office at Juhu. Any inhabitant of the Municipal District objecting to the proposed enhancement in the Tax or revision of the rules may, within one month from the date of this notice, send his objection in writing to the Municipality.

J. W. GOMES,
President,
Juhu Municipality,
No. 735 of 1939-40,
Municipal Office,
Juhu, 4th July, 1939.

CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER AND SANITARY COMMISSIONER, GWALIOR STATE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from female Scholars for training in Health Visitors and Midwives course at Delhi, tenable for one and a half year. Applicants must fulfil the following requirements:—

1. Minimum educational qualifications upto Matriculation Standard.
2. Age should not be less than 21 years.
3. Must have passed the Midwifery Course.

Preference will be given to bonafide residents and subjects of the State.

Applications must reach the undersigned upto 31st July, 1939.
CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER & SANITARY COMMISSIONER, GWALIOR STATE, GWALIOR. 554.

NOTIFICATION.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for a limited number of Sergeants' appointments in the Madras Police Subordinate Service.

1. An applicant must, amongst others, satisfy the following conditions:—
(a) Have had at least 3 years in the British Army;
(b) Be under 45 on 15th November, 1939;
(c) Have at least a Second Class Army Certificate of Education.
2. Forms of application and full details and conditions of the appointments may be obtained on requisition to the Assistant Inspector-General of Police, Mysore, Madras, enclosing an addressed envelope stamped with postage stamps to the value of two annas. No notice will be taken of a requisition not accompanied by an addressed envelope so stamped. Correspondence in this matter should not be addressed to the undersigned.
3. Applications should reach the Assistant Inspector-General of Police, Madras, on or before 15th August 1939. Applications received after that date will not be considered.

F. SAYERS,
Inspector-General of Police,
Madras, 3rd July, 1939. 556.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from women candidates for the post of Assistant Lecturer in Education at the S. T. College, Bombay, on a scale of Rs. 130-10-200 (liable to revision) to be filled with effect from 10th November, 1939 or thereabout.

Intending candidates will receive, on application further particulars regarding the conditions of appointment &c. from the Principal, S. T. College, Bombay.

Applications for the post must reach the Principal not later than 1st August, 1939. (538)

TIBBIYA COLLEGE

MUSLIM UNIVERSITY ALIGARH

ADMISSIONS to the Tibbiya College M. U. Aligarh shall begin on the 15th July, '39 and close on the 25th July, '39. Copies of prospectus may be had from the Principal's Office free of charge.

A. BUTT,
M.D., B.S., M.D., Ophth.
Principal,
Principal, (419)

Our London Letter

Information Department Of Provincial Governments

Bombay Congratulated For Appointment Of Public Relations Officer

(From Our Correspondent, LONDON. (By Air Mail))
The fourth annual conference of the Empire Press Union opened on June 26 at 18, Carlton House-terrace the home of Major the Hon. J. J. Astor, president of the Union. About 80 delegates representing the Empire Press attended it. India was represented by Mr. Wordsworth, ("Statesman"), Mr. E. R. Mackie ("Statesman"), Mr. Leonard Matters ("Hindu"), Mr. Henry S. L. Rolak ("Leader"), Sir Stanley Reed ("Times of India"), Mr. S. T. Sheppard ("Times of India"), Mr. Sunder Kabadi ("Bombay Chronicle") and "Amrit Bazar Patrika") and Mr. I. P. Collins ("Civil and Military Gazette").

In the course of his memorandum to the Conference Mr. A. A. Hayles, Editor of the "Madras Mail" has discussed at length Government facilities afforded to the Press and the supply of Government information in India. He pays a compliment to the Government of India's Public Information Bureau as also to the information departments of the various provincial Governments. About the appointment of the Public Relations Officer by the Government of Bombay, Mr. Hayles comments "It was also necessary that a popular and responsible government should be possible hourly with the opinions and reactions of the public." Mr. Hayles draws particular attention to the Press room that has been opened at the Headquarters of the Government in Calcutta, which is to be used by journalists visiting the Secretariat in search of news. It has been equipped with telephone and typewriters, and copies of all Government reports and other publications are available there. "From this we have evidence of the changed attitude of this Provincial Government towards the Press and their recognition of the important part which it plays in facilitating administration."

LIBERTY OF PRESS

The memorandum by Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh, Editor of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" on legislation and Government action affecting the Indian Press was the subject of discussion. Mr. Wordsworth, of the "Statesman", had no hesitation in telling the Conference that the "A. B. Patrika" was an influential nationalistic newspaper in Bengal, consistently opposed to the policy of the British Government in India. Nevertheless, he felt the Editor of the paper was most respected in the country for the sanity with which he conducts the editorial columns of his great paper. Mr. Ghosh's memorandum takes us back to the days of 1810 when Sheridan in the course of his speech in the House of Commons said "Give me but the liberty of the Press and I will give the Minister a venal House of Peers. I will give him a corrupt and servile House of Commons. I will give him the full swing of the patronage of office. I will give him a whole host of ministerial influence. I will give him all the power that place can confer upon him to purchase submission and overawe resistance; and yet, armed with the liberty of the Press, I will go forth to meet him undismayed. I will attack the mighty fabric of that mightier engine. I will shake down from its height corruption and bury it beneath the ruins of the abuse it was meant to shelter."

In giving a historic background of the Indian Press, Mr. Ghosh reminds us of the unanimous decision of the court in a case instituted against the Chicago "Tribune" and of the wise words of Chief Justice Thompson of Illinois on that occasion: "The struggle for freedom of speech has marched hand in hand in the advance of civilisation with the struggle for other human liberties. History teaches that human liberty cannot be secured unless there is freedom to express grievances. As civilisation advanced and as the means for expressing grievances multiplied, the struggle between the people and their despotic rulers become more bitter." "The history of the Indian Press affords" observes Mr. Ghosh, "example of the truth of this statement. Here the Government, which is not yet democratic, has, from the very beginning, tried to circumscribe the liberty of Press, because an autocratic form of Government cannot tolerate the liberty of the Press which is a corrective for every form of abuse in the administration. This has nowhere been more clearly and emphatically expressed than in Sheridan's speech in the House of Commons on February 9, 1810."

LITERARY CONFERENCE IN DHULIA

Deputation To Premier

(From A Correspondent, DHULIA, July 3.)

A literary conference under the auspices of the Saksharata Prasarak Shiksha of Dhulia is to be held at Dhulia in the middle of July. Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Education, has been requested to preside over the Conference.

DEPUTATION TO PRIME MINISTER

All the representatives of the private agencies doing literacy work in the district, conferred together last week and many urgent problems arising out of the management of about three hundred and more primary schools in the West Khandesh District were discussed. Dr. Ashtaputre, Chairman of the Dhulia branch, explained to those present, the present financial and other position of the various school and stressed the necessity of moving Government in the matter. Many important resolutions were passed and a deputation is to wait on the Prime Minister and Minister for Education.

LIKE AN ICICLE

Hard, YET EVER READY TO MELT!

It's a MAIDEN'S HEART!

DEVIKA RANI

in BOMBAY TALKIES' TRUTHFUL TALE OF MODERN RURAL LIFE.

Durga

with RAMA SHUKUL and FIVE Other Stars!

DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.

ROXY

YOU CAN'T GET AWAY WITH MURDER

HUMPHREY BOGART

EXCELSIOR

4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

As 9 tickets (for unreserved seats) may be purchased in advance at the Booking Office, open daily from 9-39 a.m.

SECOND

GREAT WEEK

Shree RANJIT'S colossal Marathi musical epic

SANT TULSIDAS

Direction:—JAYANT DESAI
Starring:—PAGNIS, VASANTI, LEEA CHITNIS & K. DATEY, etc.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Daily 4, 7 & 10 p.m.

THE WHOLE OF BOMBAY

has been charmed by this charming picture of rarements.... NEW THEATRES

"SAPERA"

(THE SNAKE-CHARMER)

Directed by:—DEVKI BOSE

Starring:—KANAN, PAHARI, NAWAB, etc.

KRISHNA

Daily: 4-30 7-15 & 10 p.m.

TO-MORROW

We Begin Our Fight

FOR

FREEDOM

IN

HOMI WADIA'S

Punjab Mail

AT THE

Lamington

Yours Fearless

Nadia

P. S.—JOHN CAVAS, PUNJAB KA BETA, SAYANI, S. MANSOOR, MINO, ROLLS ROYCE KI BETI AND

HUNDREDS OF OTHERS

are, of course, with me.

NADIA

Digitized with assistance from the

RATE WAR IN COASTAL SHIPPING

Some Questions For Bombay Steam

The Editor,
"Bombay Chronicle",
Bombay.

Dear Sir,

I send to you herewith copy of a letter addressed by me on behalf of the several shareholders of the Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., to the Managing Agents of that Company. I would request you to publish the same in your esteemed paper as the matter is of very great importance not only to the shareholders concerned but also to the investing public in general. Looking to the important issues raised in the letter I have no doubt you will kindly give due prominence to the publication of the same.

Yours faithfully,
NANUBHAI B. UPADHYAYA.

Nanubhai B. Upadhyaya,
Navroz Mansions,
Lady Hardinge Road,
Mahim, Bombay.
5th July, 1939.

Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co.,
Agents, The Bombay Steam
Navigation Co., Ltd.,
Bombay.

Dear Sirs,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. BO/19 dated the 27th June in reply to the letter which I wrote to you on the 24th day of that month on behalf of myself and 56 other shareholders of the Bombay Steam.

We have pointed out in our letter that you have failed in arriving at an arrangement whereby the existing rate war could be ended and the Bombay Steam could be run as an integral part of the true swadeshi shipping. Instead of taking your shareholders into your confidence and telling them how you propose to do so, you have merely pointed out to us that you agree to the offer of the Government of India to arbitrate in the matter, while the other companies have not done so. In this connection, I have to draw your attention to what has been stated publicly by Mr. Shantikumar Narottam Morarjee, the senior partner of the firm working as the Agents of the Scindia Company. He states:

"The Indian Co-operative and the Ratnagar accepted, in response to a letter from the Government of India, the principle of arbitration. They have named Sardar Vallabhbhai as their arbitrator. It is for the Bombay Steam to name its arbitrator who can sit with Sardar Vallabhbhai. The Bombay Steam has varied the terms of reference from time to time. The Indian Co-operative and the Ratnagar have not done so, but have requested the Government of India to settle the terms of reference in consultation with the companies actually engaged in the Konkan trade bearing in mind the broad national aspect of the Indian shipping problem, viz., the necessity of developing an Indian mercantile marine owned, controlled and managed by the nationals of the country."

Will you, therefore, be pleased to face the issue and tell us as you seem to object to the name of one of our greatest national leaders, Sardar Vallabhbhai, as your arbitrator, why have you not the courage to name your own arbitrator so that the matter can be proceeded with? Is it not your continuous objectionable attitude neither to accept Sardar Vallabhbhai's name nor to name your own arbitrator which is responsible for the unjustifiable delay in the ending of this controversy? Why do you continue to insist now that all the companies should agree to leave the matter to the arbitration of the Commerce

TATA PLANE SERVICE TIME TABLE CHANGED

BOMBAY, July 5.

In view of the alteration in Imperial Airways' schedule Tata Sons Limited have made changes in their south bound Karachi-Colombo time table which will come into effect from Sunday, July 9, 1939.

The service will leave Karachi every Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6-30 a.m. and after intermediate stops at Bhuj and Ahmedabad planes will arrive at Poona at 1 p.m.

Taking off from Poona half an hour later they will arrive at

Member only, particularly when Sardar Vallabhbhai has been appointed as an arbitrator by the Indian Co-operative and the Ratnagar in pursuance of the letter from the Government of India asking them to name their arbitrator? It is your insidious attempt to thus discredit and insult a national leader and foist upon the other companies the name of your choice only which is responsible for the great loss which the shareholders of your Company have been suffering. Can you not name one commercial man of standing in the country as your arbitrator of the other companies and thus end the controversy? If you will show courage and wisdom even at this late hour and name your arbitrator to work with Sardar, your shareholders feel sure that the most important step for ending the controversy will have been taken. Please tell us frankly whether you will do so.

With reference to your remarks in the second para of your letter that "It is for the Board and the Board only to consider whether transfers will be accepted or otherwise."

We can only say that every man in the street knows that. But your shareholders are aware of the attitude of your Board in the past when they refused to transfer the shares to the name of the Scindia Company and it was, therefore, pertinent for your shareholders to inquire now whether they would not do so again. In your statement in the circular which you addressed to your shareholders dated the 1st June 1939 you remark:

"The circular, however, proposes such conditions, that the shareholders of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, Limited, who accept it at its face value, will bind themselves irrevocably for a specified period but may not reap any benefit or compensation at the end of it."

The italics is mine. What other conclusion can reasonably be drawn by your shareholders from this statement of yours that the one that you will not transfer the shares to the name of the Scindia Company? You may be technically correct in saying that the Board has not considered the applications but you have to take a broader view of the situation and assure your shareholders that you would not stand in their way of accepting the offer which they have received and that you would transfer the shares to the name of the Scindia Company. It is more than a month since the matter is under consideration and it is extremely regrettable that the Board have not indicated what they propose to do in this matter.

I would therefore request you to answer without any loss of time in the interests of the shareholders the following three questions:

1. Will you name your arbitrator who can sit with Sardar Vallabhbhai and deal with the matters?
2. Will you leave to the Government of India to settle the terms of reference in consultation with the companies concerned?
3. Will you announce the policy of your Board whether they will transfer the shares to the name of the Scindia Company or not?

On your free and frank answers to the above categorical questions your shareholders will judge whether you desire to run the company in the interests of the shareholders and national shipping or whether you are actuated by other motives and other considerations.

As the question is of considerable importance to the general investing public and to the cause of national shipping, I am taking the liberty of sending a copy of this letter to the press.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) NANUBHAI B. UPADHYAYA.

Hyderabad at 4-45 p.m. After stopping for the night at Hyderabad they will leave for Madras the next morning at 6-30 a.m. and reach there at 9-20 a.m.

Leaving Madras at 10 a.m. they will arrive at Colombo at 2-20 p.m. the same afternoon, stopping at Trincomopoly 'en route'.

The northbound Colombo-Karachi time table will remain unaltered.—A. P.

Under the active stewardship of Begam A. S. Tyabji, Hon. Secretary, the Mussorie Ladies Club has become quite popular. The Hon. Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit entertained the members at an home at the Amusement Arcade.

—A. P.

ADEQUATE AND PURE MILK FOR CITY

"Safety Places" Near Tram Stands

The ordinary general meeting of the Municipal Corporation for the current month will meet on Monday next when among other things the following propositions will also be considered:—

Dr. J. V. Vora will move: That in view of the fact that the milk supply in the City is entirely inadequate and often impure with its consequent evil effects on the health of the child and adult population of the City, the Commissioner be requested to examine the question "de novo" and to place before the Corporation concrete proposals for solving the problem at an early date as possible.

Mr. B. G. Parekar would request the Municipal Commissioner to recommend to the B. E. S. & T. Co., Ltd., to provide 'Safety Places' near their tramway stands on Hornby Road Cruickshank Road near the Municipal Head Offices with a view to providing safe halting places for waiting passengers as well as for those alighting from the tram cars at those stands in view of the large volume of fast moving vehicular traffic at those places.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta wants the Municipal Commissioner to report within a week on steps that have been taken by him to prevent the outbreak of typhoid in the City through the contamination of water.

He will also move that the Commissioner be requested to report within a week whether any sanitary amenities are provided for the large number of men at work in the Pherozeshah Mehta Gardens in order to safeguard the purity of water in the reservoir.

Activities Of Zoroastrian Friends' Union

The annual social gathering of the Zoroastrian Friends' Union was held at Alibless Baug on Sunday under the presidency of Dr. Minoo Bipodiwala.

The Hon. Secretary of the Union Mr. Kavasha Shapurji Dalal at the outset said, that they had completed one more year of their activities and by the Grace of God, we had been fortunate enough to see their Union enter into its 24th year of existence, in which year they, as in the past years, would always strive with zest to attain their aim of brotherhood and communal welfare through the blessings of the Archangels (amshaspands) and the Almighty God (Ahura Mazda).

He added that the Union's first important activity of this year, would begin with the Jashan ceremony on the anniversary day of late Sir Nowroji Bapuji Saklatvala, K.B.E., C.I.E., which would be held on 16th July, 1939, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at Sir Nowroji Saklatvala, was a leading citizen, and an industrialist, and was the head of the great House of Tatas. His sudden death occurred on Roz Farvardin and Maha Behman (Thursday 21st July, 1938). Sir Nowroji believed in plain living and high thinking, and they will be honouring themselves by observing the first death ceremony of such a true Zoroastrian.

In the past years the Union had performed Baj Ceremonies of 11 members; also Baj Ceremonies of five very well-known members of the community. Lastly, Mr. Dalal put before the meeting the accounts for the period 3rd June, 1937, to May 1938, which were unanimously adopted.

The president thanked the members for having given him the presidency of their Union's gathering. He praised the good work of the Union, and also appreciated the services of the Union's industrious Hon. Secretary Mr. Dalal. He was glad to find the Union had passed 23 years and he looked forward with keen interest to the celebration of its Silver Jubilee.

At the conclusion expressions of thanks were made to Dr. Bipodiwala, Mr. Edulji Dinshaw Lawangia the Hon. Auditor of the Union and all the press editors for their consistent support to the Union's activities.

SAYAJIRAO MEMORIAL COMMITTEE'S PLAN

BARODA, July 5.

A meeting of the late Maharaja Sayajirao Memorial Committee was held last evening under the presidency of Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, the Dewan, when it was decided that funds should be collected separately for each district through the district committees and that they should be utilised for raising a suitable memorial in the headquarters of each district. The Central Committee will act as a co-ordinating agency to help these committees.

It is expected that more than Rs. 10,00,000 will be collected from the State as well as from outside.—United Press.



MAHATMAJI WRITING IN THE VISITORS' BOOK WHEN HE VISITED THE CIPLA LABORATORIES ON TUESDAY. DR. HAMID IS ON THE LEFT.

AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay, Wednesday. Jehangir Byram Irani and Kaka-woose Dorabji Patel, who stood charged with committing theft of a car belonging to one Homi M. Toddiwalla, were each fined Rs. 30 or in default, to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment by Mr. K. J. Ghambatta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, on Tuesday.

Fined For Defamation

"This is reckless and vile attack upon a respectable person, well-known for his knowledge of astrology, and the accused who claims to be a man of education has failed to discharge journalistic duties, which do not justify the publication of all cases of injustice, harm or wrong caused to the public without the least inquiry into their truth," observed Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala in passing judgment in the case in which Mr. R. K. Tatnis, Editor of "Vividha-Vritha", stood charged with defaming the character of Mr. Govind Janardhan Broker an astrologer in respect of a letter purported to have been contributed by one Mahajan on 29th May, 1938.

The complainant contended that the letter was damaging to his professional reputation and lowered him in the esteem of his clientele, by making rash and baseless allegations against his ability.

Accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 300 or, in default, to suffer two months' simple imprisonment.

Suttorias Jailed

Suttoria, Anna Kotasthane, was let off with a fine of Rs. 93 by Mr. I. S. Haji at the Mazagaon Police Court on Tuesday.

MORE JUDGMENTS

The Magistrate delivered judgment in the case against, (1) Kanchanal Sakarlal, (2) Chandulal Kalidas (Manager of Javadji Premji Gandhi), (3) Tribhuvandas Mohandas, (4) Harji-wandas Thakker.

He sentenced accused Kanchanal Sakarlal to one month's rigorous imprisonment. Accused No. 2 who admitted one conviction under Section 4 (cs. 4-8) was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Nos. 3 and 4 were discharged.

Late Dowager Lady Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' PARSI UNION'S CONDOLENCE

Under the Chairmanship of Mr. Ardeshir Edulji Bengali a meeting of the University Students' Parsi Union was held on Sunday last at the Tutorial High School premises, whereat the following resolution was unanimously passed.

"That this meeting records with profound sorrow the sad and untimely demise of Dowager Lady Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy. In her death the Parsi community has lost a charitably disposed and noble lady. This meeting expresses its deepest sympathy and conveys its sincerest condolence to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy (sixth) Baronet and his noble family."

Erwad Framroze Bode made a speech dwelling on the noble deeds and the great help rendered by the deceased to the poor class of her community and on her taking active part in the communal questions regarding the present depressed state of a major portion of the community without giving any publicity thereto.

Mr. Manek Wadia gave the history of the liberality and noble and philanthropic natures of Jeejeebhoy family from the time of the first Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Bart. till now.

The chairman in conclusion

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL 1, 1939)
Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr.	Dep.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 51	17 40
Calcutta Mail (Chhok)	9 15	20 45
Madras Express	10 15	14 50
Poona Mail	10 30	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 40	18 45
Nagpur Express	14 55	21 25
Poona Fast (Pass.)	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 32	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 25	7 00
Deccan Queen	10 35	17 15

*Will not run until after end of April 1939, except before and after important holidays.

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from April 1, 1939.
Arrivals at and Departures from Yambay Central.

	Arr.	Dep.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Calcutta Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 15
The Flying Rance Surat	9 45	15 10
The Flying Rance, Surat	10 58	15 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

Frontier Mail (on Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)

8 40

AIR SERVICES

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:—

London-Bombay via Poona. Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj, Ahmedabad and Poona.

Arrival at Poona Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, 1 p.m.

Delivery in Bombay: Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a.m. and Sunday at 12-30 p.m.

Bombay via Poona-London.

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O. Bombay: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 6-30 p.m.

Bombay via Poona-Colombo.

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trincomopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O. Bombay: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 7-15 a.m.

Colombo-Bombay via Poona

Delivery in Bombay: Monday at 8 a.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 p.m.

Bombay via Poona and Calcutta—Singapore-Australia

Latest hours of posting: Sunday, Monday and Thursday 6-30 p.m.

Australia-Bombay via Poona and Calcutta

Delivery: Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

Bombay via Poona and Calcutta—Hongkong, China and Japan

Latest hour of posting: Monday and Thursday 6-30 p.m.

Hongkong-Bombay

Delivery: Tuesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

The air services of the Air Services of India, Ltd., between Bombay and Kathiawar and between Bombay, Poona and Kolhapur have been suspended on account of the monsoon.

stated that the name of Jeejeebhoy family has been known throughout the world from the time of the first Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart. until now and that the present (sixth) Baronet would never fall to follow in the footsteps of his predecessors in title as predicted by the late Mr. Framji Dossabhyo Karaka in his "History of the Parsees" that the "Lustre which now shines the first Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Bart. will never fade but that it will remain from generation to generation.

"COUGH WEATHER" TONIGHT

Quick changes in temperature cause hacking, racking coughs. They usually become more acute at bedtime... disturb your sleep, make you feel miserable.

You can stop a cough quickly and effectively with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Chamberlain's gives quick relief to inflamed areas, breaks up congestion and clears air passages, permitting you to breathe more freely. Chamberlain's is free from harmful drugs... it is pleasant to take and is suitable for all the family.

Buy Chamberlain's today... to stop that cough tonight.



CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY

Protect your Gums!

Dental authorities say that the safest and simplest way to prevent Pyorrhoea is to gargle with Milton twice daily. Milton's powerful antiseptic action kills all germs, preventing sepsis of the mouth and keeping the gums firm and healthy. It makes the breath sweet, too. Use Milton regularly—a clean mouth is a safe mouth.



To get full value from your Milton, read the booklet wrapped round every bottle. It describes many other ways in which Milton will protect your health.



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Authorized Capital	Rs. 3,50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 3,36,38,400
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Reserve & Other Funds	Rs. 1,01,47,000
Deposits as at 30-12-38	Rs. 31,03,00,000

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COHEN'S LONE HAND

On the O'Brien's side—Cohen alone played in conformity with his reputation—his uncanny powers of anticipation and 'gathering'—once again coming to his team's rescue—and this time saving them from a first-wicket would unquestionably have been an 'untargeted' massacre. I say 'massacre'—because had the "D" Company scored a dozen goals it would have only been what—on the run of play—they certainly deserved. Barring Cohen—the rest of the Caltex players were throughout as cold as a joint of Canterbury lamb! Telang was merely a shadow of his former self—and in his half-hearted tackling and aimless kicking was a complete antithesis to the resourceful Young Goans. The pivot who had become a non-factor for sound and constructive play. Bull, Martin, Taylor and Karunakar all seemed to be 'shaking it off' on a 'pleasure-cruise'.

'ALICE' IN 'WONDERLAND'

Biswas a new-comer to the team was almost an 'Alice' in 'Wonderland'—being presumably more con-

There was a vivid flash of lightning as Reginald Whitcombe prepared to drive off in the first round of the competition proper in the British Open Golf Championship.

Notable scores are: Cotton 74 and Robson 74. The par is 73.—**Reuter.**

With two-thirds of the field finished Faulkner. Burton of Sale and Bussion of Formby tie for the first place with 70 followed by Reginald Whitcombe, Perry Davies and J. P. Falcous. The second round was the first round proper British Open Golf Championship leaders were Faulkner. Bussion, R. Burton, Locke with 70; Reginald Whitcombe holder 71 and Cotton

397 metres (756 kc/s)
2 p.m. Saval Ramji of Nagaswaram
Flute. 2-15 Sankarabharanam
2-30 Selection from Setu Banam
2-35 Sitar recital. 6 For Villanovam
6-30 D. Krishnamurti of Tharangambadi
pall: Vocal. 7 Is That Umbrella
Needed? 7-15 C. Gangadaram of
Tirunelveli. 8-15 Sankarabharanam
lai of Conjeevaram: Nagaswaram
8 D. Krishnamurti of Tharangambadi
pall: Vocal. 8-30 Instrumental
music. 8-45 C. Gangadaram of
Tirunelveli. 9-15 Sankarabharanam
of Conjeevaram: Nagaswaram

B. B. C. Programme
 7-30 Background to New
 land Centenary: 7-45 Lucky
 (Twenty-fourth Ed.) 8-30 T
 Announced 9-0 Music for Dan
 9-30 News 9-45 Matters of Mo
 by Sir Stanley Reed. 10-0 A
 Ross in Femme Seule-A
 woman Revue. 10-15 Cricket:
 tleman v. Players 10-25 Sports

The Criminal Court and other Government buildings at Nalbari have been inundated. Gangakhuri High School is submerged. Nalbari railway station itself only a few inches above the water level.

"Prohibition has the strongest economic and moral argument on its side, but its greatest claim on the citizen is its recognition of the supreme value of human life to the State.

"Prohibition is the one foe the liquor traffic fears, for it alone challenges the right of the traffic to 'exist at all.' It offers no compromise, and being based on the first principle of government, viz., the protection of human life, its national adoption means the annihilation of the liquor traffic."

(From A Correspondent)
BARODA, July 5.

Important activities of the Baroda Government for the month of June 1939 have been detailed in a press note issued by the Information Officer, wherein he refers to activities of the Agriculture department, Rabari Colonization scheme, reduction of grazing fees, cattle breeding farms, measures adopted to relieve unemployment, help to cottage industries, the work of the Debt Conciliation Boards, and an interesting review of the fairly prosperous conditions in the State expressed in terms of the movement in money and property.

your grasp, weak blood is almost certainly the trouble. Complete experience comes only to those through whose veins surges abundant red blood. You can have overflowing vitality too, by taking

HALL'S WINE

Hall's Wine quickly creates rich new blood. Your very first wineglassful gives you a burst of new life and vitality. Hall's Wine calms and strengthens the nerves, gives new life and tone to brain, muscles and every organ in your body. Hall's Wine is prepared according to a medical formula, and has been prescribed by doctors for over 50 years.

A handsome glass glass front
with every large bottle.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL

ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Vadi 5, 1939
Muslim: Jamad-ul-Awwal 18, 1358
Persi: Behman 4, 1398
Higridges: 2:14, 14:39
Lowtide: 8:00, 20:50
Sunrise: 6h. 6m.
Sunset: 7h. 20m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
S. S. 'Cathay' with mails from London due at 4 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The N.Y.K. Steamer "Ango Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of calls on 2nd July, and is expected to arrive here on or about 28th July, 1939.

BOMBAY PRIVATE MOTOR DRIVERS' UNION

A meeting of the members of the Executive Committee of the above Union, will be held at 9 p.m. today (Thursday) at the Office of the Union.

TECHNOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

Under the joint auspices of the Society of Textile Chemists and the Technological Association, Mr. J. R. Sans, M.Sc. (Tech.), will give a lecture on "Difficulties in the Dyeing of Viscose in the hank form," at 6 p.m. today (Thursday) in the Department of Chemical Technology.

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Prof. Wadia and Parakh will meet their classes in Economics and French (Senior) in the University, South Wing today (Thursday), at 6:30 p.m. and 6 p.m.
Rev. Fr. Dubr and Mr. Desai will meet their classes in German and Hindustani (Urdu Script, Junior), in St. Xavier's College and the Anjuman-i-Islam High School today (Thursday) at 6:30 p.m. respectively.

GUJARATI HINDU STREE MANDAL

Under the auspices of the Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal of Bombay, there will be a public meeting in the C. J. Hall (Port) at 4 p.m. S.T. today (Thursday), to offer addresses to Mrs. Raskamani B. Desai and Mrs. Mangalben M. F. Premchand in appreciation of their long and selfless service as Secretaries of the Mandal for more than 20 years past. Lady Laxminbai Jagmohandas will preside.

RAILWAY WORKERS' MEETING AT MATUNGA

On the 4th inst. Mr. Jadhav M.L.A., addressed a large gathering of Railway workers at Matunga. He said that the only way to make the Railway authorities recognize their grievances was to offer stiff resistance. He exhorted them to give a united front and make a successful demonstration on the 19th inst.

The other speakers were Z. R. Chandani K. D. Jagalekar, S. S. Vaidya, M. B. Potkar and Shankarlingam.

B. E. S. T. WORKERS' MEETING

Under the auspices of the Omnibus Drivers', Omnibus Conductors' and the Tramway Traffic Union Bombay, a general meeting of the members will be held today (Thursday) in Jinnah Hall near Congress House, at 11 p.m. (S. T.). The meeting will consider the dismissal of two prominent members of the Unions and the Unions' demand for arbitration, and will be addressed by Srs. M. R. Masani, Purneshram Triumdas and other prominent members.

EROS DAILY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M. Ph. 22519.
"MIDNIGHT"
Paramount's Greatest Triumph of Love and Laughter!

FROM TO-MORROW
Cecil B. DeMille's
"UNION PACIFIC"
Starring BARBARA STANWYCK
JOEL McCREA
A Paramount Picture

BOOK RIGHT NOW & AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT.

THE REGAL

SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE'S
THE HOUND OF THE BASKERVILLES
RICHARD GREENE BASIL RATHBONE WENDY BARRE

AMUSEMENTS

OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"You Can't Get Away with Murder". Daily at 4, 6:30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"The Hound of the Baskervilles". Daily at 4, 6:30 and 10 p.m.
ROYAL—"Durga". Daily at 4:30, 7:15 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Mother India". Daily at 4:30, 7:15 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Zenobia". Daily at 4, 6:30 and 10 p.m.
SUPER—"Leather Face". Daily at 4:45, 7:30 and 10 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Son of Frankenstein". Daily at 4:45, 7:30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"The Kick". Time as usual.
CENTRAL—"Mama Bear". Daily at 4:30, 7:15 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"One Fatal Night". Daily at 4:30, 7:15 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"The Mill". Daily at 4:30, 7:15 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Great Waltz". Daily at 4, 6:30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Boys Town". Daily at 4, 6:30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"A Bottle of Brandy". Daily at 4:30, 7:15 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Broadway Serenade". Daily at 4:30, 6:30 and 10 p.m.
BANDRA TALKIES—"Three Smart Girls Grow Up". Daily at 4, 6:30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Saint Tulsidas". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"Midnight". Daily at 3:30, 6:30 and 10 p.m.

PURNAPRAGNA SEVA SANGHAT

The Purnapragna Seva Sanghat will be celebrated today (Thursday) at Vani Vihar Vidyalaya, Choksy Bhuvan, Bhatani Street, Matunga, when a lecture in Kannada will be delivered at 8:30 p.m. by Sr. Jayavardana Vidvan, M. R. Gopalacharya, M.A., on the life and teaching of Sri Jayachithira.

KHILAFAT FIVE WEEK

The local Khilafat workers commenced to collect one anna fund for the relief of the Arab orphans, widows and disabled Mujahideens. They made a tour of the Muslim localities in motor cars installed with loud speakers and appealed to the Muslims to purchase one anna tickets and boycott British goods specially cloth. So far 16,000 tickets have been disposed of and the work had become specially among the average Muslims.

BOMBAY'S HEALTH

The following is the report of health of Bombay during the 26th week of 1939, week ending 1st July 1939:—The total mortality was 58, as 56 more than in the last week and the death rate registered was 24.1 on the Census population of 1931 which compares favourably with that for the 26th week of 1938 viz. 20.4 and the death rate 26.3. The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium was 52 and the death rate 23.8.

Out of the total deaths, 131 were among infants under one year of age. During the week, small-pox caused 15 attacks and 9 deaths. Cholera and Plague were absent. There were 4 deaths from Typhoid, Cerebro-spinal fever caused 8 attacks and 2 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 721 which compares favourably with that for the 26th week of 1938 viz. 664 and 667, the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1934-1938).

YOUNG MEN'S PARSEE ASSOCIATION

In pursuance to a requisition received by the Managing Committee an Extra Ordinary General Meeting of the members of the Y. M. P. A. is called on Thursday, (13th inst.) at 6:30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Hotel premises, Habibi Building, Gwalia Tank Road to consider the following resolution:—

"This meeting of the members of the Young Men's Parsee Association put on record its sense of disapproval in Mr. Kustom S. R. Bhatwala, a member of the Association, who has been carrying on propaganda in favour of prohibition and thereby acting against the interest of the community and injuring its feelings. This meeting calls upon Mr. Kustom S. R. Bhatwala to resign his membership of the Young Men's Parsee Association."

POSTAL NOTICE

As the Fast Gulf Mail Steamer "Vita" is now due to sail on 6-29 after the arrival of English Mail Steamer "s.s. Canton" which is expected to arrive in Bombay on 6-29 at 1:30 p.m. the following will be the latest hour of posting of correspondence and parcels at the Bombay G.P.O. for the offices in Iraq, Iran and Persian Gulf. Unregd. correspondence upto 1-40 p.m. on 6-29.
Registered correspondence upto 12-30 p.m. on 6-29.
Parcels correspondence upto 10-40 a.m. on 6-29.
The latest hour of posting in the Town Sub Offices will be notified by those offices, and it will be so regulated as to ensure the receipt of the postings in the Bombay G.P.O. in time to be included in the last despatch from that office.

Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Revised Instrument Is Last Word

Idea Of Princes Meeting Viceroy Not Favoured In Simla

(From Our Correspondent)
SIMLA, July 5
Reports are current in Simla that the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, who presided over the recent Bombay meeting has addressed the Viceroy suggesting an informal conference with leading Princes for further discussion of the revised Instrument of Accession. Enquiries in the Official circles elicit no information whatever in the point whether such a request has been received by the Viceroy. Presumably it is the Chancellor's intention to see whether by personal discussion with the Viceroy some settlement on outstanding issues could be reached, but opinion in authoritative quarters is that the Viceroy is not likely to hold out any hope of further changes in the general draft of the revised Instrument and for that reason the idea of holding a formal or an informal conference for the purpose of re-opening the question may not find a favourable reception.

I understand that though some minor changes in individual schedules may be possible as a result of further discussions with the Political Department the general draft of the revised Instrument which is common to all States is regarded as final. Rulers of the Punjab States are meeting this week to consider independently their attitude to Federation and the revised Instrument and will communicate their answer to the Viceroy. The impression in political circles in Simla is that certain big States like Cochin, Travancore Mysore and Baroda have already indicated their attitude and subject to certain stipulations, will be prepared to accede to the Federation. The position will however, remain uncertain until the talks expected to commence next week are actually over.

BURMA GOVERNOR FOR SIMLA

RANGOON, July 5
H. E. Governor of Burma sails from here to Calcutta on July 13, 'en route' to Simla, where he arrives on July 15, in connection with discussion of Defence and other questions affecting both India and Burma with H. E. Viceroy.

His Excellency will proceed home on leave from Simla. He flies from Karachi on July 19. Major-General McLeod and Mr. Phillips, Defence Secretary accompany His Excellency during his visit to Simla.

Mr. Booth Gravelly, Acting Governor of Burma will take the oath of office on July 13 at Government House.—United Press.

"FORWARD BLOC" IN ANDHRA DESA

MADRAS, July 5
Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, leader of the "Forward Bloc," has appointed a committee consisting of Mr. Annapurniah, a member of the A.I.C.C., Mr. P. Bapiah, ex-President of the West Kistna District Congress Committee, Mr. V. Jagga Raju and Mr. D. S. Vallabha Rao to organise "Forward Bloc" in Andhra Desa.
Mr. Annapurniah has been appointed Secretary of the Organising Committee.—United Press.

ANOTHER SATYAGRAHI PRISONER DEAD

(From Our Correspondent).
HYDERABAD (Dn.), July 5
I understand that one Malkhan Singh, a Satyagrahi prisoner, aged 35, belonging to Roorki, breathed his last at the Hyderabad Isolation Hospital due to meningitis on 1st of July.
The news of his death was kept a secret till to-day when the Government issued a Press Note announcing his death.
According to the Press Note the funeral rites of the deceased were performed by his cousin and a dozen other Satyagrahi prisoners belonging to his Jatha at the Jail cremation ground.
With the death of Malkhan Singh the total deaths of Satyagrahi prisoners comes to 13.

MUNICIPAL ROUND IN 'B' WARD

The Municipal Commissioner and the Councilors of 'B' Ward will meet near the Masjid Indus on Saturday the 8th inst. at 7:30 a.m. (B.T.) to go round the Ward.
Residents of the Ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time.

No Increase For Primary Teachers

Standing Committee Turns Down Schools Committee Proposal

The Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation on Wednesday turned down the proposal of the Schools Committee for the increase of pay of certain teachers of Primary Schools. In his letter the Secretary, Schools Committee, stated that since the Municipal Corporation had fixed Rs. 25 as minimum pay for the menial staff there were certain teachers in Rs. 30 and Rs. 35 grade whose pay should be raised to Rs. 45 per month.

COMMISSIONER'S REPORT

The Municipal Commissioner in his report stated:—
The pay of the peons in the Municipal Departments is Rs. 25 per month only, exclusive of other benefits such as House Rent, etc. The Corporation, under their Resolution dated the 3rd March 1939, have requested the Schools Committee to reconsider the question of the revised grade sanctioned by them in the case of their peons and have not voted additional funds for meeting the extra cost on that account. The question of fixing the pay of peons at Rs. 25-1-35, exclusive of the other existing benefits has been raised in a private notice of motion which forms Item No. 76 of the Corporation Agenda for May 1939 and is yet to be disposed of by the Corporation.

In view, however, of the circumstances mentioned above, I cannot recommend the acceptance of the Schools Committee's proposals especially as the reasons on which they are based are not yet accepted by the Corporation. Besides, I may point out that the Corporation have already decided to introduce compulsory primary education in 'A' to 'E' wards from 1st January 1940, which will impose a heavy financial burden on their revenues. In view of the present depressed financial position of the Corporation and the necessity of keeping down expenditure as much as possible I am not in favour of increasing the cost of primary education by revising the grades of teachers as proposed by the Schools Committee, especially as I do not think there will be any dearth of candidates willing to accept employment on the existing scales of pay.

REPORT ACCEPTED

The Standing Committee agreed with the report of the Municipal Commissioner and forwarded the correspondence to the Municipal Corporation with the remarks that the Schools Committee be informed accordingly.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE AND DRINK EVIL

Anti-Prohibitionists Fail In their Attempt

A meeting of the Schools Committee was held at the Corporation Hall, on Wednesday evening, with Mr. K. A. Gole in the chair. Among other matters, the Committee considered letter of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League drawing the attention of the committee to a resolution passed at a public meeting of the Muslims of Bombay condemning the National Course of the Jamia Millia.

The Committee decided that the matter be referred to the School Instruction and Discipline Subcommittee.

The Committee also considered the letter from the Secretary of the Prohibition Propaganda Board enquiring whether the Committee would be willing to co-operate with the Board in carrying on propaganda in favour of prohibition in the city.

A few members were entirely opposed to any offer of co-operation with the Board on the part of the Committee.

Mr. Donde moved that the Committee would not be in a position to engage children in primary schools to take part in propaganda work for prohibition.

The amendment when put to vote was lost.

Mr. Ganpatishankar Desai moved: "The Secretary of the Prohibition Propaganda Board be desired to meet the following sub-committee consisting of the chairman, Mr. Ganpatishankar Desai, Mrs. Khandwala, Mr. Nambhai Desai and Mr. Khimji Bhujpuria, with a view to understand the viewpoint of the Board and as to how best the committee may co-operate with the Board."
The motion was carried.

Sub-Broker's Liability For Constituent's Default

INTERESTING SUIT IN HIGH COURT

Mr. Justice Somjee at the High Court decided an important point concerning a sub-broker's liability to the principal broker in respect of his constituent's debt under a contract of guarantee.

The point arose in a suit filed by Shapoorji Nowroji Bhavnagar against Ramchandra Bhagwandas Loyalka.

By an agreement dated March 12, 1935, the plaintiff who was working as a sub-broker of the defendant, agreed to be liable to the latter in respect of payments by the constituents introduced by him.

Thereafter, it appeared, Rs. 16,186 became due from six constituents introduced by the plaintiff. The defendant, after filing suits against three of them, settled his claims against each of them for less than was due, and held the plaintiff responsible for the balance.

PLAINTIFF'S PLEA

The plaintiff denied his liability on the ground that as the defendant had settled with the three constituents without his knowledge and consent, he was discharged from his obligation in respect of the amounts which he had guaranteed to pay to the defendant.

As against this, the defendant contended that under the contract, the plaintiff was bound to indemnify him against the loss.

JUDGMENT

Delivering judgment, His Lordship did not agree with the defendant's contention that as in this case the principal debtors were not parties to the agreement, the contract was not one of guarantee but one of indemnity.

His Lordship observed that under section 126 of the Contract Act, the principal debtor was not required to be a party to an agreement of guarantee between the surety and the creditor. His Lordship also rejected the defendant's contention that as the plaintiff was allowed half the brokerage by the defendant the contract between them could not be one of guarantee.

In his Lordship's opinion, the contract between the parties came

to this, that if any of the constituents introduced by the plaintiff failed to make payment to the defendant, the plaintiff undertook to discharge the liability of such constituents to the defendant. The contract, therefore, was one of guarantee.

His Lordship held that as the defendant had settled his claims against the three constituents and had given up the remainder of his claims against them, the plaintiff, as the guarantor of these claims, was discharged from all liability to the defendant in respect of these claims.

300 FOREIGNERS REGISTERED

The registration of foreigners in Bombay is going on briskly and about 300 have so far been registered. The British subjects of the Empire are exempt from this registration, also Chinese, Afghans, and Iranese.

As the foreigners' come to Bombay they are asked to fill up the forms of registration and latter are called in according to the serial number before an officer to be questioned. Among the particulars that are to be furnished in filling up the form are name, past and present nationality, sex, height, colour of the eye and other details. One is also required to answer whether he belonged to the military, naval, air-force or reserves of his country, and the purpose of his visit.

The Act lays down a rule that those foreigners who are registered in this country, should inform the office of registration of any change of place and every subsequent change they make including the return to the original place while here. They are to return the registration certificate before departure from the country. While they are on the move, in the country they are required to inform within 24 hours of their arrival, at a place the registration office as to where they wish to stay, unless they stay at a hotel or any recognised place, where travellers are expected to stay.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

After the first few showers of rain Suburban roads have been washed off and are now in a deplorable condition. Yesterday I happened to be strolling down Khar and could not help but notice the pot-holes and puddles all along most of the highways that are thoroughfares for the population of the place.

The adjoining area of Santa Cruz has beautifully-built asphalt roads. Why, I ask, is Khar neglected? Khar's Municipal members must move into the matter. Khar is a crowded cosmopolitan district, and every day sees a large stream of vehicular traffic on its roads. Their passage with the roads in their present condition, can be a nuisance both to those within and without these vehicles. To those within for obvious reasons. To those without because of the dust they leave in their trail, a thing which could be easily be remedied if the municipality builds asphalt roads.

The present existing roads could not in any way be classed as nukka for they are kutcha all right. Another important alley that ends in a dead alley is the Linking Road. The Linking Road was originally designed to link Bandra with Khar and Khar with Santa Cruz and onward to Juhu, but so far nothing has been done in this matter.

If only that bit could be linked with Bandra—we should have a fine road running alongside the Ghodbunder Road, which could lessen the traffic going to Juhu and thus save the heavy toll of accidents on this road.

Somebody must move into this matter and before long this road ought to be constructed.

DOG MENACE INCREASING

The Suburban Dog nuisance is now increasing rapidly. Suspicious-looking dogs, most of them diseased, have lately invaded the suburbs in large numbers. They have now increased to such an extent that nearly every dust-bin harbours these refugees, looking diseased and disconsolate amidst the garbage.

In Bandra area particularly these homeless dogs are now seen mostly along the seaside and I feel I must draw the attention of the public health committee to this growing menace in the hopes that they will do something about it.

In fact with the suburbs' fast expansion, some of the less desirable features of city life are beginning to creep in, to the general detriment of health.

The health committees of our Suburban Municipalities might therefore study the health conditions and adopt methods to get rid of the menace.

PENSIONED OFF A FIT MAN

Rigours Of Police Life Did Not Harm Him

WOULD NOT MISS HIS KRUSCHEN

At 50 years of age he was presumed to be beyond the arduous demands of police duties. But was he? Read what he says now—five years after he was pensioned.—

"I am a man of 55 years. It is now five years since I was pensioned off from the—Police. I went through thick and thin, day and night in all weathers, while I was in the Force, and am today as fit as any man still serving in the Force. People often ask me "Why are you remaining so young?" and my answer is "Kruschen Salts". I have used Kruschen Salts now for the last 13 years, and I will certainly use these Salts until I am leaving this world."

—W.J.
The six salts in Kruschen provide just that gentle daily aid your internal organs require to enable them to perform their work properly. These vital salts keep your liver and kidneys in a top-notch of efficiency, so that they free your system of all poisonous waste matter and, consequently, cleanse and refresh your blood.

And Kruschen's gentle but positive action is more than merely purifying—it has a direct tonic effect upon your blood, too, and, through your bloodstream, upon every fibre of your body—fills you with a bracing sense of energetic fitness.

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Chemists, Stores and Bazaars.

IMPERIAL

DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.

Fifth 5 WEEK

TO-DAY at 1-30 p.m.

Last "ZENANA" Show

AJANTA'S POPULAR PICTURE

"THE MILL"

(MAZDUR)

Also Showing:

"TRIPURI CONGRESS"

TOPICAL

Last 2 Days

HELPING PROHIBITION OUT OF COMPASSION

THIS UGLY MAN TURNED HIS BRANDY SHOP INTO A MILK-BAR OUT OF COMPASSION FOR A BLIND GIRL!

SEE SUPREME PICTURES' MAIDEN HIT:

My Eyes

Produced At

RANJIT STUDIOS

COMING TO:

WEST END

METRO

DAILY AT 3-30-6-30-10 P.M. TELEPHONE 51045

MAGNIFICENT!

In music, romance, spectacle, glamor... it's tops for 1939!

Maureen O'Hara
MacDONALD
C. ROBERT / LEONARD production
BROADWAY SERENADE
LIV IAN FRANK AYRES - HUNTER - MORGAN

that the new Government of India rupee loan was closed to-day subscriptions being approximately as follows:—

CASH: Rs. One crore thirty-five lakhs. Five Per Cent Loan 1939/44 Rs. Eight crores thirteen lakhs. Five Per Cent Loan 1940/43 Rs. Six crores twelve lakhs. Total Rs. Fifteen crores 60 lakhs.

The above figures are exclusive of any applications tendered through the Savings Bank Section of the Post Office, details of which are not yet available.—A. P.

New Loan At Discount

Poor Response From Investing Public

BOMBAY, July 5.
The new 3 per cent 1963-65 loan, issued at Rs. 98 was quoted to-day at a discount of annas nine and it appears that it will be quoted at a discount of full one rupee.

The subscription list was opened to-day and there was a poor response from the investing public and cash applications were much below expectation. There was fair conversion demand from the holders of 5 per cent 1939-44 loan. The response from holders of 1940-43 loan was discouraging.

Loan Over-subscribed

CALCUTTA, July 5.
A Press Communique issued by the Reserve Bank of India states

Telephone No. 22037
Post Box 322

Telegrams: "CHRONICLE."
Registered No. B. 1965.

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1939

LITERACY IN INDIA

The literacy campaigns inaugurated by various Congress Governments have given rise to considerable literature on the subject but much of it is scrappy and ill-informed. Among the more comprehensive books a high place deserves to be given to "Literacy in India" by R. V. Parulekar M.A., M. Ed., published by Messrs. Macmillan & Co., a few weeks ago. Mr. Parulekar, who has already published a brochure on Mass Education in India, has written the present book of nearly 200 pages in a more comprehensive manner, tackling in detail almost every important point in the organisational side of the literacy problem. He deals at some length on questions like the tests of literacy, the period to acquire permanent literacy, lapse into illiteracy, wastage and stagnation at school, age of admission at school, the single teacher school, the shift system, the number of pupils to each teacher, and compulsory education. The problem of curriculum however is disposed of briefly in two pages with only some broad principles regarding the curricula for primary schools, while the problem of finance is left untackled. The purpose of the book is evidently to offer such constructive suggestions in organising primary education as are likely to yield maximum results with the resources normally available to the educational authorities. One of the best features of the book is that it abounds in valuable statistics about literacy and primary education in India as well as other countries with which she is compared at every stage.

Quantity v. Quality

The main thesis of the book is that quantity should not be sacrificed in the vain search for an impossible standard of quality in primary education. The author takes as his motto the dictum of Gokhale: "The primary purpose of mass education is to banish illiteracy from the land. The quality of education is a matter of importance that comes only after illiteracy has been banished." The

problem he faces, as do others, is that India is deplorably backward in literacy, the percentage of literacy being 8 or somewhat higher, according to the test of literacy applied; and she is also deplorably poor. Yet to get on politically and economically in the present conditions she must somehow speed up her pace of progress in literacy and banish illiteracy in a reasonably short period. Till that is done, he says, quantity must not be sacrificed for a standard of quality not possible in the present financial stringency. In particular, he adds, it is foolish to insist upon higher standards than are obtainable even in richer and more progressive countries.

Stimulating Book

This view can be appreciated only when applied to practical details. The author points out, for instance, that the average number of pupils under each teacher is too small, only 27, whereas even in Western countries it was till recently much higher. He, therefore, suggests raising the maximum number allowed to each teacher from 50 to 60. Similarly, where the choice is between something and nothing, he would plump for the former, and would permit a large number of single teacher schools, and such other economy measures as double shift, schools up to only the 3rd standard—he shows that progress made in this standard is enough to impart permanent literacy—and raising the age of admission from six to seven or eight. These economy measures are doubtless necessary where the choice is inexorably between something and nothing. But where funds can be made available for higher standards, every attempt should, of course, be made to maintain such standards. Whether one accepts all the views of the author or not, every reader will find the book most stimulating and a valuable contribution to the literature on the most important educational problem that confronts the country. We heartily commend the book to everyone interested in the subject of literacy.

Not Yet

The outstanding success of the Royal visit to Canada, it is reported, is encouraging the hope that Their Majesties may soon undertake a tour of goodwill in some other part of the Empire; and the plans for a visit to India, which was put off last year, are said to be still under review. If Indians are at least as free in their country as the Canadians are in theirs, Their Majesties' tour in India will be about as much a tour of goodwill as it was in Canada. But as things here are different, the visit, too, must necessarily be, more or less, different and the Royal visit

will bring only a reminder to the people of their being victims of British Imperialism. The circumstances which compelled the putting off of the Royal visit last year, continue to operate with greater force than they did last year. And the attempts to impose upon India the Government of India Act Amending Bill are hardly likely to make matters smoother for the Royal visit. If the message about the plans of the visit being still under review is a feeler, let not India's reticence, due to courtesy, be misunderstood.

Only Temporary

There can be no doubt that Germany did quite seriously threaten a week-end showdown on the Danzig issue. The crisis was averted and there can, again, be no doubt that it was averted because of Franco-British firmness. Herr Hitler discovered that Poland was determined to resist and that she would be supported by Britain and France; he, therefore, retreated if only temporarily. Whether he did so of his own accord, or, as is quite likely, on the agitated pleading of an alarm-

ed Il Duce, one thing is quite definite. And it is that the consciousness of the Axis about Franco-British action saved peace, for the time being. But the menace to Danzig is by no means over. The would-be invader has retired, but he is going on with his preparations, and, according to latest reports, pouring arms into Danzig. He is trying the nerves not so much of the Poles as of their British and French guarantors. And he will strike at the sign of the slightest weakening in the Anglo-French attitude.

"Outside India"

A Vivid Travelogue

By N. J.

In his "Apology" (it was really not necessary) to this book (OUTSIDE INDIA: The Adventures of a Roving Reporter By Khwaja Ahmad Abbas, Hali Publishing House, Kitabghar, Delhi, Price Rs. 2-8). Mr. Abbas tells us that ever since he learnt to read and write he has nursed a strong prejudice against tourists who rush through a country and produce a pretentious volume.

So he picked the first opportunity, packed his tooth-brush, perambled for five months "Outside India" and published a book of 255 pages.

This sentence reads like an essay in alliteration but it is only meant to illustrate my admiration for the author. I am glad that a countryman of mine has beaten the foreign globe-trotters at their own game.

We Indians have been too much discussed by those tourists-cum-scribes from the time of Hiouen Tsang. It was high time, indeed, that they were paid in their own coin. It is a happy and healthy sign of the times that during the last year two Indians (need I add that both of them are journalists) have done their best to equalise the balance.

Not that there were no travel books written by our visitors abroad in the past. We can unearth any number of them in any decent library. But mostly they will be found to be solemn tomes, super-serious in their treatment and apologetic in their tone. Veneration of the White Man and the awe-struck wonder at his manifold achievements generally formed the theme of most of those books, which usually began with the writer's wardrobe and ended with the reader's headache.

Distinctive Appeal

First and foremost, therefore, I welcome this volume as one more evidence of the fact that the Indian has finally shed his inferiority complex. Mr. Abbas might have deemed an "Apology" for his publication due inside India but he was certainly not

(Continued on Page 7 Col. 1)

Unwanted Art Exhibition

By D. G. Vyas

THE movement for an exhibition of Indian art in London, though it has passed through ebb and tide, has not abated. The tidal wave, which has recently returned, has brought Indian art again to the surface and tossed it against Burlington House. The Royal Academy has suddenly appeared on the scene with a plausible project to champion the cause of Indian art. The delight felt by Indian artists and the art-loving public at the pronouncement of Sir Edwin Lutyens was soon transformed into disappointment. Subsequent messages have revealed the Academy's determined efforts to present Indian art in a diminutive form.

of excluding contemporary arts and crafts from the exhibition? Why should the exhibition be not labeled as the "Indian art-collections Exhibition?" It is unofficially learnt that a small committee which is working at present consists of Sir Edwin Lutyens as the president, Sir John Marshall as the Vice-Chairman, Sir Atul Chatterjee, Sir Richard Winstedt, Mr. Oscar Raphael and Mr. Chester Beatty as members. Evidently it is fully qualified to judge Indian art from the point of view of New Delhi, archaeology, oriental studies and collections.

Sir Richard Winstedt who is the lecturer in Malay in the School of Oriental Studies sees no more reason why there should be a complete exhibition of Indian art than why there should be a complete exhibition of European art. But will he declare whether there is any reason at all for organising a type of the exhibition whose committee he graces? Want of time and the risk attendant upon transport are adduced as arguments in favour

of the projected Indian art-collections exhibition. According to the "Sunday Standard" of 21st May the exhibition was decided upon as an alternative to the exhibition of American art which was postponed because the American representative wanted a longer notice. It appears that the Academy chose India and its Middle Eastern neighbours as submissive substitutes. It should be emphatically stated that India, in view of the immense scope of its art, needs longer notice than what America wanted. Is there any emergency which demands the organisation of a dummy show venerated by the ostensible label of Greater Indian Art? Why should the Academy not postpone the exhibition to a future date convenient to India and favourable to transport?

Sir Francis Younghusband, the Chairman of the India Society, is said to have been unable to accept the chairmanship of the Exhibition but his entire co-operation is assured. Is he satisfied that the proposed exhibition is

the consummation of the more comprehensive undertaking referred to by him in 1934? Sir Frank Brown, in his reply to the main suggestion of Lord Antrim, has said that he does not see why the projected exhibition should prejudice the chances of a larger and more comprehensive exhibition at a later date but it might serve to whet appetite for a full exhibition. This is the repetition of the old argument in order to placate those who are demanding a comprehensive exhibition.

The India Society has, according to Sir Frank Brown, not been consulted by the Royal Academy, though several of its members have been asked to give advice. Its chairman's full co-operation is assured and the Hon. Treasurer has defended the proposed exhibition. Obviously the Royal Academy has not been deserted, in its undertaking by the friends of Indian art.

Lord Antrim's suggestion that the Academy should frankly admit the scheme for 1940 exhibition to be no more than a stop-gap and at the same time should announce its intention to hold a future exhibition of India proper with the co-operation of the Provincial Governments and museums is perfectly right, but acceptance of the same by the Academy will not obviate the possibility of the harmful effect of the exhibition on Indian art. The exclusion of the contemporary arts and crafts from the exhibition will create an impression that modern India has no art worthy of being exhibited. No advantage is expected to accrue to India. The collectors will, of course, get publicity.

Disregard of public opinion in India and of India's claim to a separate and comprehensive exhibition, exclusion of the contemporary art and restriction of the scope of the

(Continued on page 9, col 7)

Frankly Speaking . . .

On With The Good Work!

The Palestine "patriots" who were unearthed and resurrected some months back, have now been reinforced by the Mujahideen themselves! The British Colonial Office has received a printed Manifesto circulated over the signatures of "eight former commanders of Arab rebel bands", on behalf of a meeting of the Mujahideen, denouncing the Mufti and the Arab Higher Committee for rejecting the White Paper "on purely personal grounds". We do not know whom to congratulate, the British Colonial Office or "the Mujahideen," for this momentous act of Arab patriotism. What, however, is perplexing us more is the most anti-Arab attitude adopted by friends of Palestine, namely, the representatives of the Arab States who rejected the White Paper on—this needs no proof now, does it—the Mufti's "purely personal grounds" even before the Mufti had spoken! Worse still, the Premier of a country friendly to Britain actually insists on asserting that rejection was the only natural thing! It is all very unfortunate and tragic. But we are confident that the British statesmen will, with that supreme courage traditionally characteristic of them, persevere undaunted with the sacred duty of vindicating their claim that the White Paper is supported by a large number of Palestine Arabs—as the Simon Report, for instance, was by Indians.

Regrettable Secrecy

Another hitch has arisen in the Anglo-Soviet negotiations. Owing to the obstinate determination of both parties to keep the affair, so far as the world is concerned, in a state of foggy confusion, and this confusion is worse confounded by the fact that it has inevitably given rise to all sorts of varied and conflicting speculations. It is a pity that neither of the party has so far thought of publishing an authoritative statement on the negotiations and the causes of the trouble. If that were done, it would have assisted a settlement also.

Japanese Blackmail

During the last two or three days there has been a sudden, but very obviously organised, recrudescence of the anti-British campaign in Japanese controlled China in a more intensified form. It has broken out on the eve of the Anglo-Japanese talks in Tokyo. And it shows what the Japanese think of the British. The tactic is risky but the Japanese have good grounds for adopting it. Expecting the British Government to yield rather than face the challenge of aggression with force, the Tokyo authorities (for it is they and not the militarists on the spot who are really responsible for the trouble) have decided to put extra pressure on the British. The danger is that it may succeed. One of the Japanese demands is the surrender to the Japanese of silver specie held by the British. It is quite possible that the latter should seek to purchase peace with Chinese money. Let us not forget that there is a very recent precedent for such surrender in the tragedy of the Czech gold.

Constitution Making

At a meeting of the Indian Progressive Group on Tuesday Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan, the Premier of the Punjab, said that, though he opposed the present scheme of Federation, he had framed a better scheme of his own. He asked the Progressive Group to frame another scheme of their own. Constitution-making is, indeed, a fascinating pastime to some, but to the practical people the far more important and urgent task is to forge the sanctions necessary to win the right constitution. Moreover, if the constitution is not on the basis of what is called the substance of independence it may not be framed at all. Finally, draft constitutions may be made by individuals or small bodies. But only a Constituent Assembly can finally approve of one. This is too obvious to need any comment.

A Thought For The Day

Don't be depressed by all those gloomy and dismal things that are happening in the world today. We are much the greatest people in the world and we shall come out on top.

—Sir Samuel Hoare, at Christ Church, Chelsea, on June 26, 1939.

British opinion in India generally is that the unchecked insults (by Japan in Tientsin) are having a harmful influence on Indian minds and will increase the difficulties of the British in India.

—Bombay Correspondent of the London "Daily Mail," on June 27, 1939.

British attitude regarding the Tientsin searchings is an invitation to further outrages and insults.

—The "Statesman," of Calcutta, on June 27.

British Government have a clear duty not only to Britons in Tientsin, but Britons everywhere, who are concerned with the maintenance of British prestige.

—The "Times of India," of Bombay, on June 27.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Charity rids the rich man's gold of its dross.

You can't take a trick with the trump of fame.

Money often talks through the mouths of those who occupy boxes at the opera.

It's a mean man who willingly walks between a woman and a window mirror.

As a rule the average woman is more generous than precise in money matters.

The man who gets the short end of a law suit is willing to bet that the scales of justice have been tampered with.

WITHOUT COMMENT

JUBBULPORE, July 5.

A suggestion that the Rightist leaders should retire honourably to make room for those who wanted to move onward was made by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose when he addressed a large gathering last night at Golbazaar while inaugurating the third session of the Mahakoshal National Youth Conference.

—Press Report.

Rajen Babu regrets the unfair attitude of certain Congressmen towards Congress Ministries and says that it "should have been helpful and not obstructive".

The Congress President evidently is not aware that, with the aid of philosophical dialectics, Subhas Babu has conclusively proved that friction is necessary for progress.

Incidentally we are sure Subhas Babu has seen to it that in order to ensure continuous progress forward, the Forward Bloc is provided with plenty of opportunities for conflict within.

"Less commendable" gently remonstrates Anglo-India, "was the attack of the (Muslim) League Committee on the Wardha scheme of education as likely to destroy Muslim culture".

This is a little unfair to the Muslim League. The scheme is opposed not because it is alleged to destroy anything but because it is—the Wardha scheme.

We learn from an Anglo-Indian report that in his address to the Indian Progressive Group, Sir Sikandar Hayat, "passingly referred" to prohibition as a "mad-cap scheme".

Let us passingly greet Sir Sikandar with "Sher-e-Islam Zindabad".

"Hyderabad will lead India towards freedom and not the Congress".

—Comrade Jamnadas Mehta.

So we know who's to lead the next 'jatha.'

Or do we?

In the opinion of Lord Lothian, Dominions, if they cared to exercise it, could and did, carry responsibility for Imperial policy.

And the "dependencies" always do, without caring for it, on their backs and shoulders.

The Bombay Rotary Club has been assured by a Rotarian authority on the "Jewish Problem" that "we can find peace in Palestine for the modern wandering Jews of the world if reason prevails".

Quite so. There must be no sentimental consideration for the imaginary rights of the inhabitants of Palestine.

General Nuri Said, the Iraqi Premier, declares that "it was only natural that Iraq should reject the British White Paper" on Palestine.

This is quite unfriendly enough. And we do hope the General did not also intend the world to infer from it the anti-British suggestion that the acceptance of the White Paper by several Palestine "patriots" and "Mujahideen" was only unnatural.

The Japanese propose to demand the surrender of silver specie valued at about 50 million Chinese dollars held by the British on behalf of Chinese Banks now under Japanese control.

There should, we think, be no difficulty in appeasing Japan in this respect. If Czech gold, why not Chinese silver too?

The "Daily Mail" of London angrily alleges that "the Soviet is delaying the negotiations with the object of undermining Mr. Chamberlain's position".

But didn't he ask for it by sending a mere Permanent Official to Moscow to undermine the position of Soviet statesmen.

He: "By jove, you look good to kiss".

She: "Well, I hope I don't look good for nothing".

Nazis Dump Arms In Danzig

Joint Anglo-French-Polish Demarche

GERMAN SHIPPING IN TERRIBLE PLIGHT:
DANZIG BANK MANIPULATIONS
WORK HAVOC

DANZIG, July 5.
ARMS continue to arrive here. It has been discovered that they come from Koenigsberg through the Frisches Haff, as inland sea.

A new financial measure was hurried through the Senate yesterday suspending payment of interest on Danzig's five main foreign loans of which the chief are tobacco, monopoly, port and tramways.

Effects Of Polish Boycott

The Bank of Danzig declares that Poland's preferential treatment to Gdynia at Danzig's expense has forced down the Guldens to a dangerous level and these new measures are necessary to save it. It is also alleged that the Polish boycott of Danzig has very adversely affected Danzig's financial status.

It is a fact that after the introduction of anti-Jewish legislation timber, herring and seed transport trades which were almost entirely in Jewish hands have largely left Danzig.

But the legislation can be interpreted as a fresh weapon in the campaign against Poland rather than dictated by financial necessity.

IT HAS CAUSED A BIG DIVISION WITHIN THE NAZI PARTY ITSELF AS IT CAN ONLY REACT ADVERSELY ON THE INTERESTS IN DANZIG. MANY DANZIGERS STAND TO LOSE CONSIDERABLY BY IT.

German Shipping In Trouble

A telegram from Berlin says:

A GLOOMY DESCRIPTION OF THE EFFECTS OF THE POLITICAL SITUATION ON GERMAN SHIPPING WAS GIVEN BY HERR LINDEMANN, THE CHAIRMAN, AT A MEETING OF THE NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD LINE, WHO THREATENED THAT THE COMPANY WOULD LEAVE THE INTERNATIONAL MARITIME CONFERENCE IF "THE INCREASING ARTIFICIAL DISCRIMINATION" AGAINST GERMAN MERCANTILE FLEET CONTINUED.

He said that after the boom of 1937 freight declined badly in 1938, as political unrest had produced reluctance in travel from overseas to Europe. It was impossible to say anything about the current year so long as the pending political issues were unsettled.

He hoped that the end of the Spanish war would lead to increase in travel and trade but so long as the conflict in the far east continued a fundamental improvement in conditions could not be reckoned.

Joint Demarche To Germany

A telegram from Warsaw says:

Count Raczynski arrived here and it is understood he reported immediately to Col. Beck.

The fact that the Polish Commissioner in Danzig has not yet handed the Polish Note to the Senate coupled with the presence of M. Raczynski in Warsaw and consultation between the British and French Ambassadors with their Foreign Ministers has led to the belief here that a joint 'demarche' between the three powers may be contemplated.

The French Ambassador, M. Noel, returned to Warsaw in the afternoon.—Reuter.

"Outside India"

(Continued from Page 6)

apologetic to anybody anywhere outside India.

Not even when he (poor chap!) suffered from the colour bar in finding a lodging in London and was sent from pillar to post by a succession of buxom landladies. No doubt it annoyed him very much indeed and I agree with Ethel Mannin (who contributes an appreciative Preface to the book) that his bad temper made him draw "distorted" picture of the "Capital of the Empire". But his colour-consciousness only made him a more aggressive anti-imperialist which is not so bad after all.

In fact if this book had not been already sub-titled "Adventures of a Roving Reporter", I would have christened it "As An Anti-Imperialist Views The World". That indeed is what Americans call the slant of this book. Mr. Abbas is anti-imperialist, which also means anti-Fascist. I don't know whether he calls himself a Socialist too, but at any rate he is a very, very "socially conscious individual" (to pick a phrase of his own).

This gives a distinctive angle as well as a distinctive appeal to this book. It enables the author to pierce through the sham and glitter of the western civilisation. Witness Mr. Abbas' observations upon New York. He no doubt dutifully admires her sky-scrapers but he has also a discerning eye for the human scare crows who haunt her streets "to scare away the illusions of American prosperity".

Breaker Of Illusions

But is he aware, I sometimes wondered, of the danger of this social consciousness proving a warping obsession on occasions? It becomes like the smile of the Cheshire cat: it is difficult to see where the smile ends and the cat begins. Abbas, for example, goes to Hollywood and instead of surrendering himself to the charm and colour and S. A. which is

the second name of Hollywood, begins to probe behind the scenes and to dig into a different kind of S. A.—I mean social activities. He has broken the illusion of that star-spangled city and his readers will be the worse for it. There are certain illusions in life worth keeping and Hollywood is one of them.

There is another thing which I did not like in this book and it is the word "Odyssey" which hits one's iris from the dust cover. Now, ODYSSEY! . . . Really Mr. Abbas! Let us begin the voyage of exploration with the author, as he stepped up the gangway of the s.s. "Conte Verde" one rainy day in June 1938. The stretch from Bombay to Singapore in a half-deserted steamer in the midst of monsoon is not exactly conducive to one's physical or spiritual happiness and travelling "Tourist" and alone I would have been bored to death within the first three days.

Not so Mr. Abbas. No sooner had he passed the three mile limit and was thus officially "Outside India" than he espied "a colourful international drama" going around him. And with irrepressible "joie de vivre" he proceeds to describe it. This is surely "lively reporting in the tradition of world's best roving journalists," (as claimed in the publicity sheet) even though it may bring a smile to the lips of a hardened fellow-journalist like myself. But am I giving out our trade secrets?

Not All His Eye

The first port the ship touched was Colombo. "The Pearl of the Orient" alas! had only a huge poster of Good Tea to offer to our author. Which reveals not only his slant but also his keen insight. And so on to Singapore and Shanghai, New York and old London, and Paris to Karachi. Wherever he goes Mr. Abbas has something original to observe. His

Churchill To Be First Lord Of Admiralty

"Daily Mail's" Forecast:
Appointment Likely In
July

LONDON, July 4.
Mr. Winston Churchill's appointment as the First Lord of the Admiralty is certain according to the "Daily Mail" which says that popular pressure is exerted on Mr. Chamberlain from outside Parliament as well as by the Premier's immediate supporters to waste as little time as possible in reconstructing the Cabinet.

Changes, says the paper, may be made at any time before the Parliamentary adjournment at the end of July but some of the Premier's advisers are still resisting important political change and in certain circumstances Mr. Churchill's inclusion may be delayed until September.—Reuter.

NO CASE MADE OUT

Mahatma's Reply To Shia
Deputationists

LUCKNOW, July 5.
Gandhiji is reported to have conveyed to the Shia deputationists that waited on him a few days ago in connection with the Tabarra agitation that they (deputationists) could not make out any case.—United Press.

100 SHIAS ARRESTED FOLLOWING SEARCHES

Uncompromising Attitude
Results In Need For
Restrictions

LUCKNOW, July 5.
Another order to remain within their houses from morning 6 to evening 8 has been promulgated in Lucknow for Shias only, in addition to the existing order for Muslims in general. This extra curfew makes a 36-hour order in the city in all.

This measure has been taken as a result of the uncompromising attitude of the Shias who recited "Tabarra" to-day when the annual "Wise" festival of Tilla Mosque was celebrated by the Sunnis.

It is understood that additional police have been drafted to cope with the situation. Armed police have been posted at all strategic centres including Patana, centre of communal trouble. More than 100 Shias have been arrested following searches conducted in various Shia "mohallas" in the city.—United Press.

200 SHIAS ARRESTED

LUCKNOW, July 5.
About 200 Shias were in all arrested in connection with both the Tabarra agitation and for defiance of the curfew orders promulgated by Government. More than 250 arrested in connection with the curfew order were released subsequently.

Three hundred and twenty-five policemen have been drafted from the mofussil districts to cope with the situation.—United Press.

Impressions are swift and sure and his descriptions are vivid without being verbose. Mr. Abbas was exceptionally lucky in the time he chose for his travels. His stay in Europe coincided with the September crisis and sojourning in Paris and London then, he has transcribed in those pages with singular clarity and colour.

All of which makes this book "lively, entertaining reading" as Ethel Mannin says. If there are a few dull pages in it, they are in the first place due to his "social consciousness" and, in the second, they are very far between. Mr. Abbas' penpictures of places and persons are provocative without being provoking and though the book is essentially subjective, the first person singular does not become All His Eye. Wherein he has a lesson to convey to his fellow-authors.

I confidently recommend this travelogue to all those who have a suppressed wanderlust and a few spare hours. It has no pretensions, aims and is primarily meant to soothe the writing itch, as the author very candidly confesses to us. But, withal, I repeat again, it makes "lively, entertaining reading". And it will enlighten you, too, without your being aware of it. Only beware of its awareness of it, which is the hall mark of all good writing.

Fault In Oil Pressure System

Why "Thetis" Did Not
Have Trial At Gareloch:
Lt. Woods' Evidence

LONDON, July 5.
The reason why the "Thetis" did not carry out trials at Gareloch was given by Lieutenant Woods questioned on the resumption of the enquiry.

Asked if it was because of some fault discovered in the oil pressure system controlling the hydroplanes, Lt. Woods replied that he thought that it was so. Between Gareloch and Liverpool, the hydroplanes were made to work correctly. Lt. Woods said that the only request he heard to any man aboard the "Thetis" in Liverpool Bay as to whether he wanted to go on the tug before the submarine submerged, was to Lieutenant Henderson.

Asked about the jamming of the door of number 25 bulkhead, due to the butterfly clip, the witness said that he thought it was very likely if the door had not jammed they would have been able to shut the door and confined the water to forward of this bulkhead. He had advised that the clip should be shortened, but was not sure whether his advice had been taken. The metal pin provided for cleaning out the test cocks of the rear torpedo tube was not used on number five testcock, which was evidently blocked and failed to indicate the presence of water in the tube. The apparatus for draining the tube was not used as he did not think it necessary. There was quite a sufficient number of Davis escape sets aboard.

The grim story of how four men died while attempting to escape from the "Thetis" was told by leading stoker Arnold, on resumption of the "Thetis" enquiry.

He related that when they drained and opened the escape chamber after giving the men a quarter of an hour to escape, they found three with mouthpieces of the Davis Apparatus torn off and the fourth very shaky and could not last long.

Earlier in evidence Arnold told how after the dive he felt a terrible rush of air and heard the people shouting to the control-room to surface. He knew from this that the torpedo tube must be open. At the morning's hearing lieutenant woods replied to a series of searching questions concerning the opening of the rear door of the torpedo-tube, following which water rushed in and flooded the compartment.

On conclusion of Lt. Woods' evidence, Mr. Justice Burchill expressed appreciation of the Court on the clear way Lt. Woods gave evidence. The judge added the only comment he had to make was that Lt. Woods had not said quite enough about the really rampant way he behaved afterwards.—Reuter.

ANGLO-FRENCH CONSULTATIONS

LONDON, July 5.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain stated that Lord Halifax received the Soviet's reply yesterday and this was now being considered in consultation with the French Government.

DIFFICULTIES NOT ONE-SIDED

Mr. Dalton asked whether it was true that one of the outstanding difficulties related to new proposals of the British Government for further extension of lists of States to be guaranteed.

The Prime Minister said he did not think it desirable to enter into details with regard to what the differences were that were yet unsolved and that it would be mistake to suppose that difficulties arose from one side only.—Reuter.

"WORKING FOR GERMANY!"

PARIS, July 5.

An appeal for more straightforward methods and less legalistic quibbling in the conduct of the Moscow negotiations is made by several writers in the Press.

The "Petit Parisien" commentator says that the three-Power Pact ought to consist of a few brief provisions leaving no doubt about the determination of Britain, France and Russia to unite forces and defend peace. Fertinax writing in "L'Oeuvre", after blaming both Mr. Chamberlain and M. Stalin for delay and pointing out that both sides are thus "working for Germany", suggests that a British statesman who could claim direct contact with M. Stalin should be sent to Moscow.—Reuter.

Arms Embargo Must Go To Avoid War

Retention Has Worsened
European Situation,
Says Roosevelt

HYDEPARK, July 4.
President Roosevelt at a Press Conference, said that the policy of the administration—the first policy—was to prevent war in any part of the world, because any thing that could be done to stop war was good.

The President made it clear that he still supported Mr. Hull's position that the arms embargo section of the present Neutrality Law should be scrapped.

He asserted that the press despatches from the four major capitals stating that the House of Representatives' action in modifying the arms embargo provision had been welcomed in the Fascist and Nazi nations, were substantiated by reports to the State Department.

President Roosevelt indicated that he believed it to be true that the action had unfavourable effect on the current European crisis, it might bring war and would make it more difficult for the United States to save herself from being embroiled.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST FOREIGN GOODS

Non-Official Bill Introduced
In Commons

LONDON, July 5.
The Merchandise Marks Bill amending the existing act in order to secure that the country of origin should be clearly and conspicuously indicated on imported goods was introduced in the Commons as a private member's measure by Mr. Edwards (Labour) and read for the first time.

It was sufficient, said Mr. Edwards, for Germany, Italy and Japan to mark their goods "foreign" and the British citizen was not given an opportunity for using his discretion in purchasing these goods.

NEW WOMEN'S CORPS

Dame Helen Gwynne-Vaughan Appointed As Chief

LONDON, July 5.
Dame Helen Gwynne-Vaughan has been appointed Director of the Army Branch of the Auxiliary Territorial Force with the rank of Chief Controller. The force is a new women's corps created to release men from certain military duties. It at present numbers nearly a thousand officers and 17,000 members.

ELEVEN MILLION FOR PUBLIC WORK AND DEFENCE

Baghdad's Budget Estimates

BAGHDAD, July 4.
Introducing Budget estimates in the Chamber, the Finance Minister, Rustam Haidar, announced an eleven million sterling Public Works and Defence programme, spread over four years, be financed from revenues, a three million sterling oil loan and British credit to a similar amount.—Reuter.

LABOUR RETAINS SEAT

LONDON, July 5.
Labour has retained carefully in the by-election caused by the death of Mr. Morgan Jones, Mr. Ness Edwards securing 19,847 votes and Mr. Ronald Bell (Conservative) 9,349, a majority 10,498 compared with 17,108 in the last election.—Reuter.

British Shipbuilder Dead

LONDON, July 5.
The death has occurred of Mr. R. L. Scott, Chairman of the famous Clyde firm bearing his name reputed to be the oldest ship-building company in the world established in 1711. He was the last surviving member of the sixth generation of the family connected with the business.—Reuter.

JAPANESE TEA IMPORTS IN BRITAIN

LONDON, July 5.
In the House of Commons Mr. Stanley stated that the recorded imports of tea from Japan during the five months from January to May this year were two-and-a-quarter millions of pounds weight representing 1.5 per cent. of the total tea imports for the period.—Reuter.

Japanese Air Base Bombed Heavily

Spectacular Air Battles Fought

Soviet Troops Concentrate Near Nomonhan

TOKIO, July 5.
WHILE THE RIVAL FORCES ARE FEVERISHLY ENTRENCHING THEMSELVES NEAR NOMONHAN ON LAKE BUIR-NOR JAPANESE AND SOVIET PLANES FOUGHT A SERIES OF SPECTACULAR AIR BATTLES ABOVE THE MANCHUKUO-MONGOL BORDER. ACCORDING TO JAPANESE PRESS REPORTS WHICH ALLEGED THAT THE SOVIET-MONGOL AIR FORCE WAS REINFORCED AFTER YESTERDAY'S FIGHTING AND HEAVILY BOMBED THE JAPANESE AIR BASE.

THE JAPANESE CLAIM TO HAVE BROUGHT DOWN 11 SOVIET PLANES IN ANOTHER RAID ACCORDING TO THE JAPANESE 4,000 SOVIET-MONGOL TROOPS HAVE BEEN CONCENTRATED NEAR NOMONHAN WHILE SEVERAL THOUSAND ARE MARCHING IN THE REAR.—Reuter.

Japan Stiffens Blockade

Situation Becoming More
Critical In Tientsin

TIENTSIN, July 5.
An inspired Japanese statement that the situation "is becoming more critical" is believed to herald further tightening of the blockade of the British Concession. A Japanese spokesman denied that Mr. Anderson had been forced to strip.—Reuter.

BRITAIN TO BE FORCED TO PAY

TOKIO, July 5.
The "Japan Times" says that the British at the Anglo-Japanese talks would certainly be asked to deliver to the Peking regime (the Japanese controlled Government in North China) silver specie valued at about 50 million Chinese dollars. This silver, says the paper, belonged to Tientsin branches of Bank of China and bank communications which have agreed to participate in the new Federal Reserve Bank of China and to contribute their silver holdings towards its note reserve.

"LEAVE US OUT OF IT"

Policy Of Alliances Is Not
For Small States, Says
Riga Paper

RIGA, July 5.
The semi-official "Brva Zeme" referring to the Moscow talks writes:—"Leave us out of the Anglo-Franco-Soviet Alliance. Small States cannot pursue the policy of alliances. The only solution for them is neutrality which each must safeguard with its own strength and which cannot be unilaterally guaranteed."—Reuter.

BUDGARO-YUGOSLAV VIEWS IDENTICAL

BELGRADE, July 5.
M. Klosselvanoff en route to Berlin where he arrives to-day, conversed with the Yugoslav Foreign Minister M. Markovitch in the train between Belgrade and Mitrovica. Discussing the outcome of his talk, M. Klosselvanoff told jour-

nalists that they examined actual questions arising from the problems shared by the two countries who are in full agreement over them.

M. Markovitch declared that their views on all problems concerning Bulgaro-Yugoslav relations and maintenance of peace in the Balkans were identical.—Reuter.

JOURNALIST EXPULLED

LONDON, July 5.
Telephone talk which was recorded by a stenographic listener led to the expulsion from Rome of Robert Guyon, correspondent of "Le Journal" and Secretary of the Foreign Press Association, according to his newspaper, which states that Guyon was telephoned by another Paris newspaper on June 23 and asked for his opinion on certain rumours concerning Marshall Badoglio. Guyon says that he said nothing more than he himself had written.—Reuter.

Seque To Phone Talk With His Paper 'Le Journal'

Telephone talk which was recorded by a stenographic listener led to the expulsion from Rome of Robert Guyon, correspondent of "Le Journal" and Secretary of the Foreign Press Association, according to his newspaper, which states that Guyon was telephoned by another Paris newspaper on June 23 and asked for his opinion on certain rumours concerning Marshall Badoglio. Guyon says that he said nothing more than he himself had written.—Reuter.

World Achievement.

A complicated machine that can only be used in hospitals by a trained team of people is proving a Godsend to sufferers from arthritis.

Early in 1939 a Scotsman, called Robert Mack Khoosh, entered the London Hospital in Whitechapel Road. He had suffered excruciating pain from arthritis of the hip and was unable to stand. The doctors decided to put him in the hypertherm, hoping to cure him as successfully as they had done nine crippled men since the apparatus was installed in November, 1938.

The patient is insulated in a large cabinet of compressed wood, treated for resistance to heat. He lies on an air mattress and is covered with a blanket wrung out in hot water. Two heaters set in a water bath maintain a humidity of 90 per cent. and a temperature of 118 degrees in the cabinet air. Between blanket and skin the humidity goes up to 100 per cent.

Perspiration cannot evaporate, hence the patient loses no heat. The air is kept in constant circulation over the patient by an electric fan and in this way burns are avoided. The hypertherm works on the principle of raising a high fever of between 105 and 107 degrees in the patient and maintaining it for hours on end. It took an hour to raise Khoosh's temperature from normal to 105 degrees, the usual height for a first treatment, and this high temperature was maintained for three hours. When the patient was taken out he was bright pink all over, but in an hour his temperature fell to 98.6.

Film records are being kept of each patient before and after treatment. They show men with swollen joints, inflamed eyes, and a rash covering body and soles of feet, turned into normal people, stones heavier within a month.

Bombay Tenancy Bill

Select Committee
RecommendationsMINUTE OF DISSENT BY
JAMNADAS & PARULEKARLatter Pleads For Fixation Of
Fair Rent And Objects To
Landlords' Right Of "Culti-
vating Personally"

The report of the Select Committee of the Bombay Legislative Assembly on the Bill to provide for the protection of tenants has been published. TWO MINUTES OF DISSENT

There are two minutes of dissent—one by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and the other by Mr. S. V. Parulekar. Supervision Is Not Cultivation

MR. PARULEKAR TAKES STRONG OBJECTION TO THE RIGHT OF THE LANDLORD TO GET RID OF THE TENANT ON THE PRETEXT OF CULTIVATING THE LAND "PERSONALLY" AND POINTS OUT SUPERVISION OF CULTIVATION IS NOT CULTIVATING IT "PERSONALLY."

Plea For Fair Rents

MR. PARULEKAR ALSO PLEADS FOR A FIXATION OF "FAIR" RENTS WHICH, HE HOLDS, SHOULD NOT EXCEED 5 ANNAS 3 PIES PER RUPEE OF LAND REVENUE.

The following report of the Select Committee of the Bombay Legislative Assembly on the Bill (L.A. Bill No. XXIV of 1933) to provide for the protection of tenants in the Province of Bombay and the Bill as amended by the Select Committee are published for general information:—

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE

We, the members of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. XXIV of 1933 (A Bill to provide for the protection of tenants in the Province of Bombay) have the honour to report as follows:—

We have carefully considered the Bill and have made certain changes therein. The reasons for the principal changes are given below against the clauses in which they occur:—

Clause 2.—In sub-clause (3), Explanation I, we have added 'widows' along with minors, as we are of opinion that they should be deemed to be 'personally cultivating' any land, if such land is cultivated through servants or hired labour. We are also of opinion that this privilege should be restricted to cases in which minors and widows would claim the benefit of this Act as tenants and not as landlords.

In definition (10), we have considered the year as ending on 31st March generally, so as to make it coincide with the end of agricultural operations of the past year and the beginning of those of the new year.

Clause 3.—In sub-clause (1), the phrase 'as a tenant' is omitted, so as to extend protection to an unfortunate owner who subsequently may become a tenant of the land once owned by him.

We have omitted old sub-clause (iii) from this clause, and thus done away with the distinction, for purposes of protection, between tenants holding from landlords owning extensive or limited lands according to the size of their holdings. Explanation II is accordingly amended and Explanation IV deleted. The whole clause is likewise so drafted as to apply to all villages, whether kholti, talukdari or otherwise.

ARREARS OF RENT

Clause 5.—The old sub-clause (2) is deleted. Thus, all past arrears of rent are left untouched without enhancing the tenant's liability to pay the same by any specific instalments on any spe-

cific dates. Sub-clause (2) (a) is redrafted accordingly.

In sub-clause (2) (b), the date for paying annual rent is fixed as 15 days from the last Government instalment day, as such day varies according to localities and as the date, 15th May, originally proposed becomes belated in areas in which the agricultural year ordinarily ends on 31st March.

Old sub-clause (3) (c) is deleted as it is covered by new sub-clause (2) (c).

Sub-clause (3) is inserted with a view to allow a tenant who is a minor to sublet the land. We do not think that this privilege should be extended to widows.

Clause 6.—This is a new clause inserted to make the protected tenants responsible for the maintenance of boundary marks, as the tenant will be continuously on the same land on account of the protection proposed.

EVICITION NOTICE

Clause 7.—In sub-clause (1), we have required the eviction notice to be in writing and the reasons to be stated also.

Sub-clause (2) is redrafted to provide that the landlord must use the land as required within one year from the recovery of possession, as failing which the tenant could claim repossession of the land; also that the landlord's use as required must extend at least to continuous 12 years from the date of his recovery of possession, or else the tenant could claim to repossess the same at the cessation of such user. These conditions are imposed to ensure the bona fides of the landlord's action in evicting the tenant. We also provide that if the tenant once refuses repossession he will have no further right to claim such repossession.

We have added sub-clause (4) to award compensation to the tenant when he proves wrongful eviction by the landlord. This provision will also discourage frivolous or 'mala fide' evictions.

We further add an explanation in order to nullify the effect of any such notices of eviction as may have been given in anticipation of this Bill becoming law.

IMPROVEMENT

Clause 8.—We delete the proviso, and so make it unnecessary to give notice before making im-

A SHORT STORY

CONCRETE EVIDENCE

By JAMES FREEMAN

When it was discovered that Dan Walker had left town for an unknown destination, Inspector Joe Hopkins was reasonably sure he had located the murderer of Jack Reynolds. Investigation revealed that Dan had owed Jack more than dol. 10,000, in gambling debts, and Jack had threatened to disgrace him unless he could pay.

"If you're that sure it was Walker," Detective Len Steuding asked, "why don't we go where he is and bring him back?"

"Oh, there's a lot of reasons," Hopkins said easily. "First, it would put us to a lot of trouble and expense locating him, and second we haven't got anything to use for evidence."

"Let me work on him. If you're sure he's done it, I'll make him talk. He'll break in ten minutes."

"Sure," Hopkins agreed. "But if the papers raised a hue and cry about what we'd done—working on a man without any evidence—it might not be so pleasant around headquarters. No, we'll let Mr. Walker come back himself, buying his own ticket."

"Suppose he is guilty? He ain't coming back if he's guilty."

"Yes, he is. Look, Walker knows he's a logical suspect for the murder, so he lams out of town. That's too obvious to suit me. We track him down, accuse him of the murder, and he acts surprised and pulls a perfect alibi. That makes us look silly, and we leave him alone. He's being smart, that's all. The smart thing for us to do is to stay here and try to dig up evidence that will crack his alibi, whatever it is. Instead of wasting our time showing around the country trying to locate a guy whom we only guess is guilty."

"I hope you're right," Steuding said. "You usually are, but this time it looks to me you're being dumb."

A week passed and Walker didn't return. Steuding was more sure than ever that Hopkins had pulled a boner. This fact gave the detective a small measure of satisfaction. Hopkins had heaped a good deal of honour on himself with his shrewd thinking. A boner right now wouldn't do any harm—wake the public up to the fact that no man was infallible, thereby making them less critical

of mistakes made by others on the force.

On the eighth day Hopkins and Steuding visited for the fifth time the apartment of Jack Reynolds in which the murdered man had been found. For the fifth time they questioned the occupants of apartments on the same floor. The answers were the same. Nobody knew anything. Nobody had seen Walker in the building on the night of the murder.

Steuding was disgusted and skeptical, and also a little pleased that the great sleuth Hopkins had laid an egg.

"Tell you what you do, Len," Hopkins said to the detective

looking frightened and falsely defiant.

"Been waiting for you, Len," Hopkins smiled. "Walker got in town this morning. I had him picked up, on suspicion of the Reynolds murder. And what do you think?"

"He had an alibi," Steuding guessed, eyeing Walker accusingly.

"You bet your life I had an alibi!" Walker cried in a voice that was too high-pitched, too confident. "I was at Max Silver's, playing cards with some of the boys."

Hopkins nodded. "We checked with Max and the boys. He's right. He was there. It's a good alibi." The inspector paused. "But, you know, I still think Walker did the job. Now I'll tell you what, Len. I'm going to leave you and Walker alone for awhile. You two talk things over."

Steuding took off his coat and hat. As much as he hated to admit it, there was no doubt in his mind that Hopkins had dug up enough evidence to pin the killing on Walker. So, this being his job, he had a "talk" with Walker.

The "talk" lasted less than half an hour. Walker broke, as Steuding knew he would. Steuding's specialty was talking things over with suspected criminals.

So when Walker admitted shooting Jack Reynolds in Reynolds' office at 6 o'clock on the night that the body was discovered and transporting it to the apartment where it was eventually discovered, by way of the fire escape, he wasn't surprised. Only annoyed. Annoyed because Hopkins had dug up the evidence and not himself.

"Well," grinned Hopkins when Steuding asked him about it. "It was like this. I went back to the apartment and shot off my gun, and, do you know, everyone on the floor came tearing in to see what had happened. That was funny, because everyone of those people had said they'd heard no shot on the night Reynolds was killed. So I put two and two together, see? Of course, without your help my detecting wouldn't have done any good, because I really had no concrete evidence. It was you who got that."

"Thanks," said Steuding gloomily.

Steuding, therefore, wasn't too surprised upon arriving at headquarters just before seven o'clock that evening to discover Dan Walker there, sitting under a light

bulb, looking at a photograph of the murdered man.

When they were back on the street, "Meet me at headquarters to-night at seven. Maybe I'll have something."

Steuding was a little worried. Hopkins' eyes had held that familiar patronizing look, his tone had contained that note of confidence which usually portended something of a revealing nature. Steuding didn't like it. They had been together all week, and the detective hadn't detected a thing. Now it appeared that Hopkins had.

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HEIR TO UDAIPUR
STATE 'GAD'Baseless Rumours Refuted
By Govt.

UDAIPUR, July 4.

A "communiqué" issued by the Publicity Officer of the Udaipur Government states:—

A rumour has been given currency by some mischief-mongers in Hindi papers that Shri Abhaya Singhji will be adopted heir-apparent in pursuance of a previously registered document in England, and that, Mr. C. G. Trench, retired Revenue Commissioner, Mewar State, was advocating such claims. The rumour is absolutely baseless and without any foundation.

His Highness the Maharaja Sahab Bahadur adopted Shri Bhagwat Singhji Bahadur as his heir and successor on February 9, 1939 and all the ceremonies connected therewith were performed on the same date.—United Press.

G. Kazi, S. V. Parulekar, (subject to a minute of dissent).

Minute Of Dissent By Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, M.L.A.

In the course of his minute of dissent, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta says:—

The six years' period for becoming qualified as a protected tenant is unduly long. There seems to be no good reason for laying down a qualifying period at all. The fact that a person was a tenant on the first day of January 1938 should have been considered enough. I would go even further and say that any person who may be a tenant on the day this Bill becomes an Act should be entitled to the benefit of this measure.

LOOSE AND FAULTY

The phraseology of Explanation 1 to Clause 3, even if the six years' period is to remain, is loose and faulty. I would prefer to word the explanation as under:—

"Explanation 1.—In calculating the period of six years under this Section, the period during which such land was held by the previous tenant will be included provided that the person who held the land on the 1st day of January 1938 was the heir of such previous holder."

The provision investing a Mamlatdar with the right of determining the reasonable rent under Clause 11 is unsatisfactory. That task should be entrusted to the Sub-judge and the latter should be assisted by two assessors one of whom should be a landlord and the other a tenant but without being bound by their opinions.

OBJECTIONABLE RIGHT

A third objection to the amended Bill relates to the right of personal cultivation given to a landlord. That right enables the landlord to evict a tenant in occupation however long and beneficial that tenancy might have been.

Theoretically the provision might appear just and reasonable; in actual practice it will lead to wholesale evictions. It may be that under this provision large scale farming might come into existence but it will certainly not be in the interest of tenants.

The widow of a landlord is not to be given the right of cultivation. The right is given to the landlord to evict the tenant subject to certain conditions is absolute. A protected tenant is permanent so long as the landlord does not want to cultivate his land personally or to use it for some other agricultural or non-agricultural purpose. The right of the landlord to terminate tenancy which is taken away by clause 3 is restored to him by clause 7. The tenancy legislation of no other province concedes the right to the landlord to terminate the tenancy of a permanent tenant. In any view a landlord owning land greater in extent than an economic holding should, under no circumstances, be allowed to resume land.

PURELY ILLUSORY

The right to a tenant to get back after twenty years land of which he was wrongly deprived, is one which can rarely materialise.

If the Bill fails to bring relief to the tenant class on account of its complexity and expensiveness or if the improvement of agriculture is retarded in consequence of the costly and vexatious litigation that is likely to follow. That the landlord class will bitterly oppose the Bill may be taken for granted; that they will pursue that hostile attitude even after the Bill is put into force

not surprise anybody. An alternative to this measure might be a better way to protect the tenants. I suggest that the alternative should take the form of buying out the landlord by the State and then parceling the land among the tenants who may be given fixed rights. A three per cent. basis for valuing the land should be fair and workable.

Minute Of Dissent By Parulekar

Mr. S. V. Parulekar in the course of his minute of dissent says:—

I feel that the utility of the Bill will be considerably enhanced if the changes in the Bill suggested below are given effect to.

SUPERVISION OF CULTIVATION

Clause 2 (9) (iii) should be deleted. The definition of the term "to cultivate personally" should not include cultivation by "servants or hired labour" even though such cultivation is to be

French Motor
Car Company
Climbs DownStrikers' Demands
Conceded

CALCUTTA, July 4.
THE STRIKE IN FRENCH MOTOR CAR COMPANY'S WORKS WHICH BEGAN ON JUNE 13, ENDED TO-DAY WITH A SETTLEMENT BETWEEN THE STRIKERS AND THE COMPANY.
THE COMPANY HAS AGREED TO RECOGNISE THE WORKERS' UNION. TO WITHDRAW ANY CASES AGAINST WORKERS IN CONNECTION WITH THE STRIKE, AND TO GRANT SEVEN DAYS' CASUAL LEAVE PER YEAR.
IT ALSO AGREED THAT THERE SHALL BE NO VICTIMISATION AND THAT THE COMPANY SHALL WITHIN TWO MONTHS CONSIDER THE QUESTIONS OF A PROVIDENT FUND FOR MECHANICS, INCREMENT IN PAY AND QUARTERS FOR COOLIES.—A. P.

carried on under one's personal supervision or the supervision of any member of one's family. One whose sole contribution to cultivation consists in supervising those who are engaged in cultivation cannot be considered as a cultivator.

Clause 3 (1), lays down that unless a tenant has held a piece of land continuously for a period of not less than six years immediately preceding 1st of January 1938, he is not qualified to become a protected tenant. Its deletion will increase the number of protected tenants.

It is not done, it is necessary to lay down the principle that all tenants who could prove that the landlords of whom they hold land are habitually mere rent-receivers should be protected tenants. The immediate object of the Legislation should be to bestow permanent right of occupancy on all those tenants who work on the land of those landlords whose only interest in their land is to receive rent.

RESUMPTION OF TENANCY

Clause 4 (1) should be amended so as to enable a tenant, who has not been technically 'evicted' before the 1st of April 1937, but who has apparently relinquished the tenancy, to resume the tenancy if he so chooses.

Clause 5 (2) (b) provides that the tenancy of a protected tenant should terminate in case he fails to pay rent for that year before a certain specified date. The Deccan Ryots Commission has expressed the view that a good crop is obtained only once in three years. It is unfair to expect a tenant to pay the full amount of rent every year. The enforcement of the condition will have the natural consequence of reducing all the permanent tenants to the status of tenants-at-will in the course of three years, unless they arrange to pay their rents by borrowing or starving.

NOT ABSOLUTE

The Bill creates a class of protected tenants who are given security of tenure which is not absolute. Clause 7 (1) gives freedom to landlords to terminate the tenancy of any protected tenant and to abolish all the tenant's rights in land by giving him the year's notice. The right of the landlord to evict the tenant subject to certain conditions is absolute. A protected tenant is permanent so long as the landlord does not want to cultivate his land personally or to use it for some other agricultural or non-agricultural purpose. The right of the landlord to terminate tenancy which is taken away by clause 3 is restored to him by clause 7. The tenancy legislation of no other province concedes the right to the landlord to terminate the tenancy of a permanent tenant. In any view a landlord owning land greater in extent than an economic holding should, under no circumstances, be allowed to resume land.

WHOLLY INADEQUATE

The provision in the Bill for fixing fair rents is wholly inadequate.

The Land and Agricultural Committee of Burma has expressed its opinion that a fair rent can only be regarded as that part of the crop which remains "after the cultivator of an economic holding has met the normal cost of cultivation and maintained himself and his family in reasonable comfort as that is understood by this class of cultivator in the district in which he lives." The report of the Peasant Enquiry Committee of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee agrees with the above view. A Bill which confers on the tenants the right of permanent tenure on payment of rent but which does not recognise the right of existence of the tenant is unjust.

I think reasonable rent should not exceed 5 annas 3 pies per rupee of the land revenue.

Provisions regarding fair rent should be made applicable to all tenants protected or otherwise.

MUTT AND JEFF—Jeff A pparently Got "H" for Drop ping All His 'Aitches!

By BUD FISHER



Our Readers' Views

A Drunkard's Appeal To Archbishop

To The Editor of "The Chronicle". Sir,—Much has been said in your columns for and against "Prohibition". Even His Grace the Bishop of Bombay voiced his opinion. But then Gandhiji's rejoinder was irrefutable. I think Gandhiji is perfectly correct in saying that he has with him the conscience of the millions in this campaign. I maintain, he has with him even the conscience of the drunkards. I, as one, subscribe to it.

Even His Grace the Bishop, whatever may be his reasons to oppose prohibition, cannot deny the evil effects of drinking. He may say its excess is bad, but then he is not a drunkard. He does not know, that drinking is from one of those charming vices that admits of no limitations. Its temptation to excessiveness is irresistible.

Gandhiji and the Bishop are both theoreticians, and cannot rightly analyse the mind of a drunkard. It is an honest drunkard alone who has that privilege. He may, at the sight of that fascinating liquid in shining glasses or neat "looties", abuse Gandhiji and the Congress Government for having started the prohibition campaign, but next day when he finds himself behind closed bars or groaning with terrible headache under a load of ice over his head, he sincerely thanks them for the very campaign. The sorry picture a drunkard cuts, the morning after the night before, is usually the most pitiable; even for a strong opponent like the Bishop. There is no limit to the atrocities a drunkard mind could conceive of and commit. There is no limit to the sexual orgies indulged in, by a semi-conscious drunkard. Its effects not only ruin his own life but involve many an innocent life. Its disastrous consequences on the society at large are innumerable. The majority of the most detestable crimes are committed under the influence of drink.

From the scientific point of view it makes us mentally infirm and physical wrecks. Spiritually, it makes us moral bankrupts.

It is the sub-conscious and mute appeal of the drunkards to men like the Bishop to save us from moral and physical degradation and economic ruin. Will the Bishop listen to this silent voice and save us from the "Devil"? Will he not use the Biblical phrase and say "Get thee hence Satan", to this apparently fascinating and painted evil?—Yours, etc.,

Bhakar, June 30.

A. A.

Forward Bloc Propaganda

To The Editor of "The Chronicle". Sir,—Since his arrival in the city, Mr. Bose has addressed several public meetings to explain the policy of his new Party. Recently he addressed a public meeting at Dadar. I was much grieved to hear his speech which was full of malice towards Mahatmaji and other tried leaders of the Congress. I do not understand what Mr. Bose is going to achieve by thus belittling such great leaders. I am afraid whatever little faith the public had in Mr. Bose is shaken by listening to his speeches. I think it is not early to warn Mr. Bose that by his propaganda he is hurting his prestige of the Congress.

I hope the public will think twice before joining those leaders who belittle the prestige of the Congress.—Yours, etc.,

J. K. DIWAN.

Wage-Cuts And Ahmedabad Mills

To The Editor of "The Chronicle". Sir,—I have seen the statement issued by the Secretary of Mill-owners' Association, Ahmedabad, stating that the report of your correspondent regarding wage cuts and impending wage cuts in Ahmedabad is false and misleading. I would request you to give little space in your columns and allow me to represent the other side which for want of proper sympathy goes by default.

(1) Says Mr. Umerwadia, that 'no mills in Ahmedabad have cut the wages, nor do any of them contemplate to do so.' This is far from truth as only recently the New Manekchowk Mills have put direct cut in monthly workers' wages ranging from 61 to 124 per cent. I may inform you that when Mr. Gadgil, the wage inspector, was informed about this he immediately visited the mills and told the authorities not to do so without giving previous notice to the workers. He was then

POINTS FROM LETTERS

"Letter To Bose"

A DOCTOR (Porbander), criticises Mr. Karaka's "Letter to Bose" as being "extremely ill-informed and unfair".

given an assurance by the authorities that although a notice was put to the effect wages will be paid according to the previous rates at least for that pay. In spite of this assurance workers were compelled to accept reduced wages to an extent of 61 to 124 per cent. I am told the majority of workers had to accept this. This is repeated in the Mill Mills also where not only the monthly paid workers, but also the spinners' wages are cut. To quote a still recent example. The Ramkrishna Mills also have withdrawn Bombay Government of the night the wage increment given by the shift spinning workers, and they are compelled to accept the wages at the reduced rates since two days.

(2) Mr. Umerwadia has referred to a case wherein "the workers themselves have demanded a wage cut". This is a very amusing and a misleading report. I may point out that this is in connection with the Bharatkhand Cotton Mills which was declared to be closed. I would like to know from Mr. Umerwadia how on earth will it be possible for the workers to conceive the idea of working at a reduced rate without their being previously told or threatened to do so? However, the fact is not that, but a few people supposed to be representatives of the Textile Labour Association approached the weaving master with this offer, though the other workers turned down the same and hence the weaving department is probably must have escaped notice of Mr. Umerwadia. In this mill, two different notices are pasted on the doors of the spinning department, which bear contradictory meanings. One notice tells that from 1st of July the mill will be closed, while the other tells the workers to re-apply for job, but mind you, those willing to work at reduced rates should Umerwadia what would this mean?

(4) In the Bharatkhand Textile only apply. May I ask Mr. Mills, doffers are made to work the spinner's job and are paid doffers' wage which comes to 10 per cent. below their legitimate earning. This practice is current in Lal Vikram, Motilal Hirabhai Vivekanand, New Manekchowk, Rohit mills etc. The Bharat Suryodaya Mills has reduced the standard wage rate of 23 ples on 10 pick 10 yards to 20 ples. Is this a direct cut and a direct breach of the agreement arrived closed.

(3) In the City Mills Ltd., a queer thing has happened which at between the Textile Labour Association and the Millowners' Association or not?

(5) I have mentioned some very glaring examples of the direct cut in wages. Along with this I have received many complaints from the workers that many mills have not paid the increment given by the Textile Committee, and under the name of standardisation this increment also is either withdrawn or not calculated in the pay chits.

This accompanied by scores of irregularities in payment is the order of the day. To cite a few, workers are indiscriminately fined and even the Payment of Wages Act also is not observed in some cases, while change of sorts and thus reducing the total earning of a worker is a notorious practice with the millowners, which prove the misleading propaganda to be false.

Above all if a wage census is taken you will find that in more than 30 mills the total wage earnings are reduced in comparison to even 1933. (depression year) in spite of their being given a wage increment of 9 per cent to 12 per cent and standardised wages.—Yours etc.,

MAGANLAL PATEL, Secretary, Mill Kamdar Union, Rakhial Road, Ahmedabad, June 29.

Prohibition And Taxes

To The Editor of "The Chronicle". Sir,—I have been reading your editorials on the above subjects. I have also been reading with interest the complaint of many people against the Government prohibition policy.

In my opinion, the chief cause of the people's complaint is the alleged additional taxes which the Government intend to levy.

I do not know, why so much fuss has been made about these so-called additional taxes. In my opinion, the taxes which the Government propose to levy are not additional taxes but are the same

taxes which they were previously collecting through the sale of liquor, while now, they are going to collect them in different forms. Government will not get any additional revenue on account of these new taxes. In other words, they are withdrawing taxes from liquor sale and putting the same taxes on the people in different forms. Of course, by doing this, the taxes will be divided among the people who paid those taxes before by consuming liquor as well as among those who never consumed liquor before.

Now if for the benefit of those people who were consuming liquor others have to share these taxes, I do not think, such class of people should grudge paying the new taxes because the people who were consuming liquor before, will now not only save the cost of liquor but even a portion of the taxes which they were formerly saving. Thus, they will have spare money which they will spend for their good and possibly that spare money may come to the people who will have to pay a share of the new taxes which were formerly paid by only those who were consuming liquor.

It is possible that the Government will lose financially but the people will gain because the cost of liquor which they used to spend, will remain with them. If this is true, I do not know, why anybody should object to Government's prohibition policy.—Yours, etc.,

V. G. MOTWANI.

Delays Of Justice

To The Editor of "The Chronicle". Sir,—May I request you to permit me the use of your hospitable columns to call attention to the extreme inconvenience and considerable expenditure and loss that people in the mofussil who are, unfortunately, involved in litigation in the Bombay High Court, have to endure and suffer?

In explanation of the situation, I do not think I could do better than cite my own case which I believe is typical. Over a year and a half ago I had occasion to file a suit in the Small Causes Court at Bombay which was transferred to the High Court before it came to a hearing, at the instance of the defendant and "ex-parte" as far as I was concerned. Since being transferred to the High Court my suit has been posted on the "Daily Board" of one or other of the High Court Judges on no less than 6 or 7 occasions and each time it stood third or fourth on the Board, I have received telegrams and urgent demands from my solicitors to be present in Bombay for the hearing which they have each time assured me "is most likely to take place this time". On each of these occasions I have had to rush off at short notice to Bombay—some 14 hours' journey by rail—at great inconvenience to me and to the neglect of my business here, only to find after staying in Bombay for anything from 2 to 7 or 8 days at a time—incurring considerable expenditure on hotel charges and the journey to and fro,—that the suits on the Board above mine having been prolonged indefinitely or other "part-heard" suits etc., having been added to the Board "above" mine, the Board is "discharged" and my suit is in consequence not likely to come up again for some time!

Surely in this democratic age when justice is supposed to be accessible to all, one has a right to expect a little more regard and consideration for the convenience and pocket of the poor mofussilite from those responsible for framing rules of procedure in the High Court. I am certain if this matter is looked into seriously, rules can be devised to remedy this state of affairs and to reduce to a minimum the hardships suffered by the litigant living outside Bombay. In view of the congestion of suits on each High Court Board and the uncertainty of the periods for which these are likely to drag on, may I suggest that a special Board be drawn up from time to time exclusively of suits in which the permanent address of any of the parties is outside Bombay and its suburbs, and efforts should be made to take up these suits as far as possible on the actual dates fixed for them? I suggest these special Boards of course for only suits on the Original Side of the High Court. If for any reason such an arrangement is not feasible, would any of your legal or lay readers kindly make other suggestions for rendering the lot of the poor mofussil litigant easier than it is at present? Also would you not Sir, use the influence of your journal in this direction and earn the grateful thanks of the oppressed?—Yours, etc.,

T. P. DAVER.

Belgaum, July 1.

POWELLS LTD.

IT IS ANNOUNCED that a Company has been incorporated under the name of Powells, Ltd. to carry on business as Chemists and Druggists and Manufacturers of and Importers of and Dealers in all kinds of Pharmaceutical, Medical, Chemical, Surgical, and Dental Goods, apparatus and equipment and other objects. The Authorised Capital of the Company is Rs. 25 lacs divided into 1,00,000

of Ordinary Shares of Rs. 25 each. Out of such Capital, shares of the aggregate face value of Rs. 7,91,900 have been taken up by the promoters and Directors or have been allotted in satisfaction of the amount payable for the acquisition of certain assets taken over by the Company. No offer of shares is being made to the public at present.

The first Directors of the Company are the following gentlemen:

HARIDAS MADHAVDAS, Esqr., of Messrs. Amarsey Damodar. Chairman). DHARAMSEY M. KHA'TAU, Esqr., of Messrs. Khatau Makanji & Co. VITHALDAS KANJI, Esqr., of Messrs. Vissanji Sons & Co. RAMESHWARDAS BIRLA, Esqr., of Messrs. Birla Bros. Ltd. GOVINDRAM SEKSARIA, Esqr., of Messrs. Govindram Brothers Ltd.

RAMANLAL GOKALDAS SARAIYA, Esqr., of Messrs. Narandas Rajaram & Co. Dr. M. VENKATRAO, of Messrs. Nair, Venkatrao & Co. (Ex-Officio). S. P. NAIR, Esqr., of Messrs. Nair, Venkatrao & Co. (Ex-Officio). J. M. PATEL, Esqr., of Messrs. Nair, Venkatrao & Co., (Ex-Officio).

MANAGING AGENTS

Messrs. Nair, Venkatrao & Co.

BANKERS

The Central Bank of India, Ltd. The Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China.

SOLICITORS

Messrs. Craigie, Blunt & Caroe.

AUDITORS

Messrs. K. S. Aiyar & Co.

The Company has acquired from N. Powell & Co., Ltd. the Stock-in-trade, Plant, Machinery and Patents of that Company.

The Registered office of the Company is situated at 431, Lamington Road and its business will be carried on there and at the other premises formerly occupied by N. Powell & Co., Ltd.

The aim of the new Company is to encourage the use of Swadeshi goods of the numerous kinds in which the new Company deals, and ultimately, it is hoped, to make India self-

sufficient in regard to such goods. It is considered that there is ample scope for the development of a large and flourishing business on these lines seeing that the value of imports of such goods into India has amounted to Rs. 6 to 7 crores annually.

Among the Directors of the new Company are those who were formerly Directors of N. Powell & Co., Ltd. or otherwise associated with that Company and with their experience and the strong personnel recruited for the Board of the new Company, the New Company looks forward to the future with confidence.

Nariman And Congress Corruption

He Complains Of How Proposals Made By Him Were Brushed Aside

Mr. K. F. Nariman writes:

Whatever differences there may be between Parties and Groups in the Congress on political issues or economic programmes, it was at least expected that all sections, regardless of their labels, would join and make a united effort to root out corruption, both organisational and administrative, from the Congress. Whether "Right or Left" radical or reactionary, spiritual or political, all Congressmen are expected to be pure and above board in their dealings, both monetary and political; that purity, both in administration and organisation, must be self-imposed and not enforced or observed for fear of legal consequences or penal clauses. For obvious reasons, it would be extremely undesirable to drag Congress affairs, financial or otherwise to a Court of Law; that easy remedy which is open to any member of any other organisation or public institution, is ordinarily denied to a Congressman. Therefore, the necessity for stricter inner vigilance and greater departmental care and caution are necessary. It is often dangerous to presume that a 'khadi-clad saint' is as pure from within because of his clean white exterior. Very often a Khadi Cap serves as a deceptive lid or cover to conceal many undesirable elements. Do we not often hear of grave scandals with reference to Congress Funds, where Congressmen are seriously involved?

It was with that disinterested object and motive that had proposed to add the following new clauses to the Congress Constitution, as I felt that this was the proper time to bring in such measures, when the Constitution was being amended, mainly with the object of removing corruption.—(1) (a) that no member or office-bearer of a Congress Committee shall have any business or commercial dealings with the Committee of which he is a member, such as supply of articles, commodities, or doing printing or publicity or advertisement work or taking up any contract. (b) That every supply or contract order of a Congress Committee shall as far as possible be by public sealed tender. (II) (a) That the accounts and Audit Departments of all Congress Committees shall be independent of the Congress executives and the executives shall not have power to appoint or remove the Accountant, Cashier, and Auditors of their respective Committees. The Accountant, Cashier and Auditors shall not be members of Congress Committees nor belong to any party. (b) That the A.I.C.C. or Working Committee shall appoint for each Province or Congress unit a test Audit Officer and an Inspector of Accounts, who should carry on a regular inspection and examination of accounts and conduct regular outside test audits of all Congress Committees within their jurisdiction. And in the event of any lapse, irregularity, defalcation or embezzlement, they should make a report direct to an Independent Tribunal which shall be authorised to take suitable action in the matter and make a report of such action to the Working Committee. (III) (c) All donations, subscriptions or collections made by any individual or Institution or Association to any Congressman or group of Congressmen on behalf of the Congress, including donations and subscriptions for Congress or Parliamentary election purposes shall be treated as Congress Funds and fully accounted for and a public statement of audited accounts and Balance Sheet should be published with regard to

such receipts and expenditure." NOT ALLOWED TO MOVE.

Although such provisions are usually found in all Constitutions to ensure purity of Administration and safeguard public funds, still to my great surprise and disappointment, I was not allowed even to move the above clauses. I even offered that they may be referred to the Working Committee without any discussion to save time, with a recommendation that uniform rules on the above lines be framed for guidance of all Congress Committees; even that request was not granted.

Similar resolutions requesting the Parliamentary Sub-Committee to submit an account to the A.I.C.C. of its collections for the last three years was not permitted to be discussed. In the printed statement of Congress Accounts for the last three sessions at Faizpur, Haripura and Tripuri, there is no mention at all, about the lakhs of rupees collected by the Parliamentary Sub-Committee on behalf of the Congress; there has been no published balance sheet, no audited report and no statement of accounts though Congress Constitution Art. XVI lays down that proper accounts of all investments, income and expenditure shall be kept.

Was my request to enlighten the Congress and general public on this important issue so unreasonable or insignificant as to be entirely brushed aside as of no account? Or was it because the demand came from the "Left" that it was summarily rejected? Is it not due to generous contributors that they should at least know as to how the money is spent?

JAWAHAR'S ATTITUDE.

While such clauses, so relevant and pertinent to the question of corruption, were thus brushed aside, other irrelevant matters were allowed to be introduced, though they had nothing to do with the removal of corruption, and they resulted, consciously or unconsciously, in consolidating the position of Party in Power. No wonder the Rightists declare that the last A.I.C.C. was a great success; so it was from their point of view. The B.P.C.C. has also reason to be satisfied, as it was a good business proposition for them. But those who desired a real purifying purge are disappointed. And still Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru even without hearing me completely, was amazed at my ignorance. The fact is that the whole Congress and the country is amazed

ed more at Pandit Jawaharlal's amazing attitude.

Although his pen is very prolific and forceful, in issuing indignant, but impotent and belated protests, still his tongue refuses to utter a single word of protest at the meetings, and when he speaks, it is usually to advocate the wrong cause,—a cause which he subsequently denounces in his publications. He issued a statement long after the Calcutta A.I.C.C. meeting was over, that the opposition to Subhas Babu was wrong and unjustified, but he would not exercise his right of speech as a prominent member to express that condemnatory opinion at the meeting itself, lest his declared opinion should affect the verdict. Although fooled in my attempt at the last A.I.C.C. to introduce the much needed reform, I shall pursue the subject and make other Constitutional efforts to achieve the above legitimate object.

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Farewell Party To Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan

A meeting was held at 6 p.m. on Saturday, at Zakaria House, Malad, to bid farewell to Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan, Deputy Collector, Bombay Suburban District. Dr. M. B. Rehman, Principal Ismail College, Andheri, was in the chair. After recital of the Quran and a poem specially written for the occasion, Professor N. A. Naavi, Prof. Shaikh, Dr. Kotwal and Mr. Abdul Latif Fazalbhoy paid tribute to the Khansabeh for the services rendered by him.

Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan, in reply, thanked all those present and specially Haji Haroon Khan Shahadat Khan, the host of the evening. After a vote of thanks to the chair a national song was sung by two boys.

All those present were served with refreshment and the function terminated at 8 p.m.

UNWANTED ART EXHIBITION

(Continued from page 6) exhibition to collections in Europe leave no alternative for India but emphatically to protest against the attitude of the Royal Academy towards Indian art and to repudiate the exhibition which will represent collections but not the consummate beauty of Indian art.

THE World Of Wireless

BBC COMMENTATOR AS FIRE FIGHTER

To Demonstrate Modern Methods In Daventry Broadcast

John Snagge, of the BBC's Outside Broadcasts Department, will undertake another of his extraordinary exploits in the cause of broadcasting during July, when, for the purposes of a programme to be broadcast from Daventry, he will go to the impressive headquarters of the London Fire Brigade at Lambeth, London, to take part as a novice in a practical demonstration of modern fire-fighting methods.

Among the operations at which he may be called upon to try his hand are the working of a hand-pump, the extinguishing of flames by means of a hose, the climbing of the Fire Brigade's practice tower by means of a hooked ladder, and the severing of a quarter-inch bar of iron with a fireman's axe. With him, to show him the way, will be an expert fire-fighter. Though, as far as possible, it will be Snagge himself that listeners will hear, another commentator will be standing by to take over the description when Snagge's hands are full.

Snagge is rapidly acquiring a reputation for his unusual activities as a broadcaster; clad in the appropriate suit, he has broadcast from under water his sensations as a deep-sea diver; has tried conclusions with a jiu-jitsu expert; has been lowered in a wildly-spinning bucket to the foot of a new drainage culvert; and there shovelled concrete and worked automatic drills; has told from personal experience what it feels like to be the rider of a circus horse.

The coming broadcast will strikingly illustrate the work that thousands of men and women in Britain to-day are undertaking as their contribution to the country's air raid precautions. Already in London alone about 26,000 civilians are in training for the Auxiliary Fire Service. The high level of efficiency that the service has reached in its few months' existence was shown in remarkable manner on June 3, when over 20,000 of the London auxiliaries took part in a review at Hyde Park by H.R.H. the Duke of Kent—an event that was broadcast in Daventry's programmes.

Trans. 1, July 12, 5.15 a.m. G.M.T.
Trans. 2, July 13, 11.45 a.m. G.M.T.

DAVENTRY DEVELOPMENTS

Programmes For Summer

An increase of twenty-five minutes in the programme time of Transmissions 5 and 6, designed for listeners in Canada, of the Empire Service from Daventry will result from new timings that will come into force on July 3.

Previously the programmes in Transmission 5 from 1-0 to 1-30 a.m. G.M.T. were designed for Latin-American as well as Canadian listeners, and announcements during this half-hour were trilingual—in English, Spanish, and Portuguese. Between 1-30 and 1-45 a.m. a Spanish news bulletin was read.

From July 3, onwards the BBC's service of programmes for Latin-American listeners will be extended and will be sent out independently of Transmission 5. This will enable the BBC to continue this transmission as a purely English service until 2-15 a.m. G.M.T., instead of finishing at 1-30 a.m. as before. After an interval of twenty minutes, Transmission 6 will begin at 2-40 a.m. and end, as previously, at 4-30 a.m. As before, announcements and a programme summary will be read three minutes before the advertised time for the start of each transmission.

The new quarter will also bring into force a standard timing for topical talks: from July 3, they will invariably be heard in all transmissions, immediately after the News Bulletins 'World Affairs', 'Food for Thought', 'More Food for Thought' and 'Cards on the Table' are among the popular series from Daventry affected by this rearrangement.

Several new series of talks will be heard during the next three months. They include four talks by the New Zealand author, d'Arcy Cresswell, entitled 'Centenary Background', and based on documents in the British Museum about the discovery and early settlement of Australasia; four broadcasts by experts on the British Museum; and four talks in which an expert will discuss world population problems.

SUMMER PROGRAMMES
Summer in Britain will be reflected in many of the quarter's musical and variety programmes. Frequent broadcasts from and about seaside resorts will be heard, bringing to listeners overseas not only typical entertainment such as concert parties, but colourful impressions of the light-

hearted life of the Britain's holiday towns.

A series of dramatisations of great Bible stories is an outstanding feature of the productions scheduled for July, August, and September. To be presented under the title of 'The Finest Stories in World', the series has been devised and will be produced by the BBC's Director of Features and Drama, Vol. Gleick.

EMPIRE SERVICE DIRECTOR'S QUARTERLY TALK

The BBC's plans for Daventry's future programmes will be discussed and amplified in the next of the quarterly talks by the Empire Service Director, J. C. S. Macgregor, which will be heard during the week beginning June 25. In addition to his survey of the immediate future, Mr. Macgregor will review the experiences and events of the recent past, dealing particularly with questions of general interest raised by listeners in correspondence. As usual, his talk will be broadcast in each of six transmissions, and will be modified for each broadcast so that matters affecting the transmission concerned may be dealt with.

'Should the BBC broadcast an Empire Children's Hour?' This is one of the questions that the Empire Service Director will discuss in his forthcoming talk and listeners' opinions on it will be welcomed at Broadcasting House, London.

The popularity of the Children's Hour in Britain was strikingly shown by the results of an enquiry carried out recently by the BBC, when 78,341 children, ranging in age from five to thirteen, answered the questions of the Listener Research Unit. The replies showed that there is regular audience for the feature of at least 1,650,000 children, and that about 60 per cent. of them listened habitually or occasionally. Of the 40 per cent. who listened rarely or not at all, or who came from homes without receiving sets, only about a quarter gave as their reason dislike of the Children's Hour.

Planned by a special department, and broadcast daily between 4 and 5 p.m. G.M.T., the programmes for children range from plays and variety productions to stories and musical recitals by famous artists. Exchanges of programmes among the BBC's Regional centres, each of which organises its own Hour, are frequent. Voting on the programmes revealed that the youngest children like stories best, the older ones plays and variety.

Many programmes originally produced in the Home Children's Hour have subsequently been broadcast from Daventry—the series, 'Castles of England', is an example. Religious services for children are also broadcast to listeners overseas as well as those at home; one of them—to be conducted by the Rev. Donald O. Soper—will be heard during the week beginning June 25.

Whether the present practice should be expanded into a specially-planned service is the question that the BBC invites listeners to answer.

(Trans. 2, June 30, 1 p.m.)
(Trans. 3, June 30, 4-15 p.m.)
(Trans. 3, June 25, 3-30 p.m.)

RADIO TALKIE AND ELECTRIC NEWS

It is an accepted truism that for the healthy growth of any trade, a paper that can voice the opinions of those in the trade and solve the numerous problems that are peculiar to them, is absolutely essential under modern conditions of business. Such a paper of wide influence in the trade is the 'Radio Talkie and Electric News', which fills a long-felt want and justifies its place as a dealer's paper for the dealer in the Radio Talkie and Electric fields.

We are pleased to receive the current issue (Vol. 11, No. 7 for July 1939) of the paper and after perusal of its contents we are convinced how like some of its foreign contemporaries, it has been functioning as a trade paper telling people in the trade how to 'sell up' sell for profit and sell intelligently.

Some of the articles that deal with the problems peculiar to the respective trades are interesting. The publishers pull up the half-asleep salesmen and tell them how to sell 'sound'. They solve the service engineers' daily problems. Apart from all these, new things, new arrivals, new ideas and new designs of marketing are packed every month in the magazine from cover to cover.

Annual subscription is only Rs. 1-8-0 post free. To those of the dealers, salesman, Service Engineers, Managers, Cinema opera-



Foreigners register at the C. I. D. Building, Fort Bombay.

PROTEST AGAINST PROPERTY TAX

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, July 4.
The Gujarati citizens of Thana have started a Gujarati Mandal for safeguarding the interests of Gujaratis here. Its membership is open to all who speak Gujarati. Most of its active workers are Congressmen of long standing.

CONCILLORS TO RESIGN IN A BODY

Some local pleaders and property owners have started a movement to protest against the Bombay Government's Immovable Property Tax. A large number of petitions (on printed forms distributed by active workers) are to be sent to Government, a Public meeting is to be convened, where platform oratory will be liberally exhibited and a protest resolution passed and a deputa-tion will be appointed to wait upon the Finance Minister. Lastly the Municipal Councilors will be asked to resign 'en bloc' as a protest. The city fathers have, however, smelt the rat already and are prepared to resign on condition that nobody else should contest the election and should fully support the resigning persons and elect them only. This has broken the back of the movement.

GILDER'S RECEPTION

The Kalyan Municipality gave an address of welcome to Dr. Gilder on Sunday in the 3rd Class Waiting Room of the Railway Station.

The newly constructed concrete road was formally opened by him. The Municipality requested help from Government for construction of drainage for the town. As the local Congress Committee was not previously informed by Minister about his coming to receive the address, its members garlanded him on the station platform on his arrival and as a protest, left without taking any part in the functions of the day.

ILLICIT LIQUOR FOUND

A large quantity of illicit liquor is alleged, was found last week by the Excise people buried under ground opposite the premises of a municipal councillor in Koliwada Thana, on a bank of the Thana Creek.

The Thana Excise Inspector Mr. Shinde with a strong posse of excise constables raided a place near Kashi on the Bombay-Agra Road. The raiders it is said were severely assaulted by the Villagers most of the constables ran away, the driver of the motor vehicle too beat a hasty retreat leaving the car and Inspector Shinde behind.

Mr. Shinde received several injuries as also the constables and the driver of the car. This occurred last night close to the provincial road.

A number of country stills and a large quantity of fermented stuff and illicit liquor were found but were made away with by the villagers evidently. This gives an idea of the difficulties in the way of the prohibition work in and around Thana.

tors and Theatre owners who want to 'grow up', reading of this paper must prove to be an effective tonic. It can be had of the Publishers: The Radio Talkie and Electric News, 129, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

LONDON CALLING

Interesting Booklet Issued By B. B. C.

Of great interest to listeners-in to the B.B.C. programmes broadcast from Daventry is the little booklet 'This Is London Calling', which gives all possible information about the various B.B.C. services and much more besides. The contents include 'When To Listen', 'How To Choose A Receiver', 'The Bogy of Interference', etc. It may be had free from the B.B.C. Broadcasting House, London, W.C.I.

Gilder Calls For Patriotic Co-operation

Help Govt. To Allow Future Generation To Grow Up Healthy, Happy And Free

In a message to the 7th Number of the Public Information series of the Government of Bombay, which is just out the Hon. Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister for Excise and Public Health says:—

The day is fast approaching when shops for the sale of intoxicants in Bombay city will be closed and legal facilities for obtaining intoxicants will disappear. How eagerly some people are awaiting the day was brought forcibly to my notice by the case of a Christian lady who had vowed a Novena so that the day may not be postponed. Her husband is earning a comfortable income but is spending two-fifths of it in drink! This is only one of a good many instances.

It should be remembered that Prohibition is not being forced on the people by the votes of the majority party. Soon after taking office, the present Ministry had to face the Legislature. By the desire of the Opposition parties, excise policy was one of the first items chosen for discussion. The announcement of the Government's policy that 'every effort will be made to bring in Total Prohibition in three years' was welcomed by

COLLEGE STUDENTS ON STRIKE

PATNA, July 4.
The Students of the Rajendra College at Chapra again went on strike yesterday morning on the re-opening of the college. All students have joined the strike, and no new student is coming for admission.

The demand of the students is that Captain Hazari should continue as Principal of the College.—United Press.

with water and drying it in the sun.

The cost of production is the highest in the case of rennet casein and the smallest for lactic casein. The binding capacity of rennet casein was nearly 212 times that of acid and lactic caseins.—United Press.

Swami Sahajananda Saraswati, General Secretary, All India Kisan Sabha, has sent a circular to the Bengal Provincial Kisan Sabha intimating that the All-India Kisan Sabha has come to the decision that the resolution of the All-India Congress Committee adopted at its Bombay session banning any form of Satyagraha by Congressmen without the permission of the Provincial Congress Committees concerned, will not be binding on Kisan workers, whether they are Congressmen or not.—A. P.

"NOT BINDING ON KISAN WORKERS"

Sahajanand's Circular On A. I. C. Resolution About Satyagraha

CALCUTTA, July 4.
Swami Sahajananda Saraswati, General Secretary, All India Kisan Sabha, has sent a circular to the Bengal Provincial Kisan Sabha intimating that the All-India Kisan Sabha has come to the decision that the resolution of the All-India Congress Committee adopted at its Bombay session banning any form of Satyagraha by Congressmen without the permission of the Provincial Congress Committees concerned, will not be binding on Kisan workers, whether they are Congressmen or not.—A. P.



TIME FOR A DELICIOUS CUP OF BOVRIL

People of refinement and culture the World over drink Bovril as a pick-me-up and restorative. They have found the appetising flavour suits the most delicate palate. That is why millions drink it regularly.

But it is not the flavour alone that is Bovril's attraction. The high nutritive value is its chief recommendation. For close on 50 years doctors have advised Bovril as a quick restorative.

FOR A QUICK RESTORATIVE TAKE



BOVRIL

THE MONKEY BRAND CAMPAIGN FOR BRIGHTER CLEANING

WHAT A POLISH!
WHAT A GLEAM!
I FEEL SO PROUD OF MYSELF.

DON'T FORGET IT'S
MY SMOOTH-CLEANING
THAT REMOVED
ALL THOSE DIRTY
STAINS OFF YOU. AND
I DON'T SCRATCH
YOU EITHER!

Ask for the original
Monkey Brand in the
new red and black
carton.

GIVE YOUR BATH
MONKEY BRAND'S SMOOTH CLEANING!
There is no need to let any bath become
scratched... dull... dingy. Monkey Brand's
smooth scratchless cleaning will keep your
bath like new—highly polished and beauti-
fully clean. Just rub Monkey Brand on a damp
cloth and wipe over the surface. Then stains
and dirt are easily wiped away. That is because
the fine polishing materials in Monkey Brand
are specially made to do this work with the
minimum of labour and without scratching.

Don't scratch it clean... clean it clean
with **MONKEY BRAND**

Jaipur Muslims Must Suspend Satyagraha

(Continued From Page 14)

ceived reports and representations of maltreatment and injustice being done to the Muslims in the various Indian States, namely, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bhavnagar, Cutch and Patiala. The Committee most earnestly urges upon the rulers of the States concerned to redress the grievances and protect the lives, honour and properties and liberties of their Muslim subjects thereby creating a sense of security amongst them and preventing the situation from taking a serious turn.

ADVICE TO JAIPUR MUSLIMS.

The Working Committee has every sympathy with the Muslim Muhajirin from Jaipur who have been undergoing great hardships and suffering since they left their homes. The Committee urges upon the Jaipur Darbar to meet the just demands of the Jaipur Muslims without further delay so that the situation that has been created may not worsen, and at the same time advises the Muslims of Jaipur to suspend Civil Disobedience and organise themselves effectively as their salvation lies in their own inherent strength.

ARYA SATYAGRAHA.

The Working Committee of the Muslim League views with grave concern the situation that is being created by the mischievous activities and propaganda of the Arya Samajists and Hindu Mahasabhaists all over India in organising and dispatching Jathas to Hyderabad with the ostensible object of vindicating their religious rights in order to coerce the State administration.

The Working Committee warns the Arya Samaj and the Mahasabha organisations that the offensive bearing of these Jathas and shouting of provocative slogans has created intense bitterness among the Muslims and, unless these provocative Jathas are stopped forthwith, there is a grave danger of sporadic clashes developing into widespread intercommunal strife throughout the country.

The Working Committee urges upon the Provincial Governments and Paramount Power to take immediate and adequate action in order to stop this mischief which seriously threatens the peace and tranquillity of the country.

REPRESENTATION FIRST.

The Working Committee considered the request of the Bihar Provincial Muslim League to launch Civil Disobedience against the Wardha Scheme of Basic Education.

The Committee decided that, in the first instance the Bihar Provincial League should send a memorial representing their complete case against the Wardha Scheme to the Governor-General, the Governor and the Prime Minister of Bihar, and report to the Working Committee the result of the representations.

The Committee in this connection also advises all other Provincial Leagues to do likewise.

HOME MINISTERS' DECISION SCARE.

The Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League views with grave apprehensions the resolutions as reported in the Press passed by the recent Home Ministers' Conference held at Simla, particularly Resolution No. 1, which read as follows:

"It is recommended to all Provincial Governments that they should undertake a concerted campaign against propaganda of

a communal nature and against incitement to violence of any kind whatever."

As it is likely that in the absence of an authoritative explanation as to what is meant by the phrase "propaganda of a communal nature," the Congress Ministries, which are opposed to the Muslim League movement, will abuse the opportunity thus afforded to them by victimising the Muslim League organisations, the Muslim Press and by stifling the general Muslim public opinion on any and every pretext.

The Working Committee while requesting the Home Department Government of India, to issue a public statement explaining what the Home Ministers Conference meant by the phrase "propaganda of a communal nature," warns Congress Ministries of the great consequences which will follow any move on their part that is likely to result in the misuse or abuse of the decisions of the Home Ministers' Conference in order to muzzle legitimate Muslim public opinion in those Provinces.

OPPOSITION TO WARDHA SCHEME.

The Working Committee disapproves of the Wardha scheme of Education on the following grounds among others:

Apart from its origin, conception and communal aspect, there are fundamental objections to the scheme. The scheme is calculated to destroy Muslim culture gradually but surely and the Working Committee is of opinion that the text books are entirely unacceptable. The scheme intends to secure the domination of the Hindu culture and as it stands it tends to destroy Muslim culture and language.

It imposes the Congress party ideology and aims at inculcating among others the doctrine of Ahimsa.

Its objective is to infuse political creed, policy and programme of one party, namely, the Congress, in the minds of children.

It has neglected the question of providing facilities for religious instruction.

Under the guise of the name of Hindustani the scheme is meant to spread highly Sanskritised Hindi and to suppress Urdu, which is really the Lingua Franca of India at present.

The text books prescribed and provisionally sanctioned by certain Provincial Governments are highly objectionable from the Muslim point of view in that they are not only offensive to the feelings and sentiments of Muslims but are mainly devoted to the praise of Hindu religion, philosophy and heroes, minimising Islamic contributions to the world and to India in particular and ignoring their culture history and heroes and speaking of them with scant courtesy.

The Committee considered the position of Muslims in Congress-governed Provinces, and as full representations have already been made to the Governor-General recently the Committee decided to postpone this matter till next October. Before taking any definite step it was decided to await the action of the Governor-General.

The Committee hopes that the Governor-General would consider the representations that have been made to him and will not fail to discharge his obligations as required by the statute in safeguarding the rights and interests of Muslims.

BENGAL POLITICAL RELEASED

CALCUTTA, July 4. The Government of Bengal have considered the individual cases of the undermentioned convicts and the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on the same, have ordered them to be released: Jnan Gobinda Gupta, Samadish Chandra Roy, Sarashi Mohan Moitra, Rajendra Nath Chakravarti—A. P.

Srivastava Condemns Cawnpore Sweepers' Strike

(From Our Correspondent.) ALLAHABAD, July 4. In connection with the strike of eleven hundred sweepers of Cawnpore ward B. P. Srivastava, chairman, in the course of a statement says that a strike started without proper notice is unconstitutional and punishable under Law and that if the sweepers don't return to work to-day the Board will be forced to take legal action.

The Chairman, however, says that any dispute can be settled by negotiations.

The sweepers' grievances are:—Imposition of fines on some sweepers for negligence of work and also non-fulfilment of the

Mystery Plane That Was Not!

Allahabad Authorities Deplore Panicky Rumours

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, July 5.

The story of a German plane landing at Bamrauli aerodrome and being chased by an Imperial Airways plane circulated by the Allahabad correspondent of a news agency is characterised in official and aerodrome circles as "specimen of street gossip". Enquiries made by our correspondent show that no German plane appeared at the aerodrome nor was it followed by Imperial Airways plane but only one private Italian plane landed for refuelling on its way back to Italy.

WAR-MONGERS' WORK.

The rumour was apparently started by some war-mongers. District authorities are puzzled now the rumour originated. It is apprehended in some quarters that some German agent provocateurs are at work. The presence of military near the Janna bridge carrying on some exercises, according to schedule previously announced, appears to have coloured the rumour. It was even said that military was posted on the Janna bridge to prevent the bridge being bombarded. The rumour appears to have got currency due to war nervousness. Official circles are not quite happy over the responsible news agency broadcasting such panicky rumours without any basis whatsoever.

BHATKAL NEW ENGLISH SCHOOL An Appeal For Financial Help

Upto 1935 there had not been in Bhatkal town in N. Kanara, any institution imparting English Education to boys and girls alike, and with a view to supply this long-felt want, a few townsmen met and a committee was appointed to take the necessary steps in that direction. This committee opened an English School in July 1935, in the premises of the local Shri Maruthi Temple and named it "The New English School". From that day onward, the number of boy and girl-pupils have gone on increasing, with many more eager to get admission, so that the necessity of a spacious and independent building for the sole purposes of the School is very keenly felt. Mr. Vaman Narasimha Naik, a local merchant and a philanthropist erected a decent stone building suitable for the purposes of the school at his own cost and on his own plot of ground, and handed it over to the school management as a free gift.

Another local merchant, Mr. Vaman Ganapaya Shanbhag, was kind enough to supply the necessary furniture. Messrs. N. G. Shanbhag, H. M. Pal and M. R. Kamath have kindly paid some amount towards the cost of the school laboratory. Many other gentlemen have kindly consented to render monetary help to the institution according to their might. But still it is felt that the school, as it is now run, would require a permanent fund of at least Rs. 10,000 and that, without this fund, it would not be possible to continue the educational work taken on hand. Our town is not an important place, either industrially or commercially, and consequently people are generally very poor. It is not, therefore, possible to raise the required amount. The managing committee of the school, therefore, appeals to patriotic and liberal-minded gentlemen and the lovers of education (including female education) to lend a helping hand to the authorities of the school.

The management has authorised the following four gentlemen to collect donations and to pass valid receipts thereon on behalf of the institution. Messrs. Vaman Narasimha Naik, Gudeangadi; Vaman Ganapaya Shanbhag, Kasarkode; Hanumanth Mahal, Pal, Bhatkal and Kanthappa Manjanna Shanbhag, Shirali.

Mr. Vinayak Rao At Gurukul

(From A Correspondent.)

GURUKUL, July 4.

Mr. Vinayak Rao Vidyakar, the 8th All-India Dictator of the Arya Samaj Satyagraha, at Hyderabad, paid a visit to the Gurukul University where he had once been a student. He told those who had gathered, about the sufferings endured by the Satyagrahis at Hyderabad. He said that the Satyagraha was launched because all constitutional means had failed.

REINSTATE DISMISSED WORKERS

Calcutta Jute Mill Strikers Demand

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, July 5.

Workers of the Shamnagar North Jute Mills at Bhadreswar (Hogchly) numbering about 5,000 who went on strike early yesterday morning in sympathy with the workers of the South Mills at Garulia, returned to work later in the day on the assurance given by the mill management that their grievances would be examined.

The situation in the Victoria Jute Mills (Hogchly) the workers of which also downed tools yesterday as a protest against the dismissal of some workers, remained unchanged.

The strikers held a meeting yesterday evening under the presidency of Mr. A. K. A. Zaman M.L.A. and adopted a resolution demanding reinstatement of the dismissed workers.

There was no further development in the Shamnagar South Jute Mills at Garulia this morning and the situation is peaceful. An application made yesterday for the release of those arrested in connection with the disturbances yesterday and the day before, was rejected by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Barrackpore.—A. P.

GANG OF SIXTEEN ARRESTED

GONDA, July 1. Following some footprints which aroused his suspicion Mr. Jamil Ahmad, Police Inspector, rounded up sixteen dacoits on the borders of Gonda and Basti districts.

A good deal of stolen property was also recovered from them.

On the night of June 21, a dacoity was committed in the village of Madhapur. The dacoits numbering about twenty, armed with hatchets, spears and lathis threatened the inmates of the house and decamped with booty amounting to Rs. 1,360 kerosine oil was poured on women and they were asked to point out the place where money was kept on point of being set fire to, the police were informed immediately and investigations were proceeding ultimately leading to the arrest of the sixteen persons.—A. P.

LABOUR TROUBLES IN AJMER

Alleged Assault By Assistant Foreman

(From Our Correspondent.)

AJMER, (By Mail.)

As a sequel to labour troubles the activities of the labour Union are becoming very prominent. The Union which existed here for the last one year has assumed a new form and merged into another one with common objects. It ought to be understood that the happenings of the 1st of June have sent a feeling of self-realisation amongst the workers. Nowhere in the whole of Ajmer such a vast number of workers are organised as in this one Union. B. B. & C. I. Railway Workers' Union of which Riaz Alam is the Honorary Secretary. The alleged assault by an Assistant Foreman has weided the workers into one.

ENGLISH WEEKLY CEASES PUBLICATION

After the sweltering heat in June there is change for the better, Ajmer has got drizzles to-day. Comparatively speaking Ajmer boasts of a moderate climate, but the June and July months are the hottest and windless months.

It is sad news, that the only English weekly of Ajmer-Merwara ceases publication owing to its Editor, Comrade Riaz Alam, joining the labour activities and assuming the secretaryship of the Union.

Swami Shri Sambudhanand At Nadiad

(From A Correspondent.)

NADIAD, July 4.

Swami Shri Sambudhanand of the Shri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar (Bombay) gave a lecture on the "Life and Teachings of Swami Vivekananda."

The Swami dwelt on the student life of Swami Vivekananda and the services rendered by him to Indian culture and religion. He exhorted the youths to keep the ideal of Nachiketa before them and have confidence in God.

A group visit to the "Bhagwan" temple, and addressed the girls on "Ideals of Indian Womanhood."

INDIA'S TRADE WITH GERMANY

(By Mail.)

CALCUTTA, June 30.

The Indian Government Trade Commissioner, Hamburg, in his monthly report on economic and trade conditions in Germany in May, 1939, with particular reference to the principal commodities imported from India says, "Until the end of 1938, the traffic in the Port of Hamburg had been on an upward grade. It appears now from the statistics published by Harbour Authorities that the tendency has now been reversed, and the maritime traffic during the first quarter of the current year is somewhat below that during the corresponding quarter of 1938. It is to be noted, however, that the decline has been more pronounced in so far as the incoming traffic is concerned, while the outgoing traffic actually shows a certain small increase. In April, the total of the import and export in Hamburg showed a decline as compared to the corresponding month of 1938, in the imports of raw materials from non-European countries and of the exports to the United States of America and Canada, and India. The total decline in the traffic amounts to only 10.4 per cent, and is interesting to note that the falling off in the imports of raw materials account for the greater portion of the decline."

GERMAN PRODUCTION

"Germany's industrial production has risen since the autumn of the previous year by 9.7 per cent, and it is claimed that Germany is to-day once again the leading industrial country of Europe, her share in the industrial production of the world having increased from 8.3 per cent in 1932 to 13.3 per cent in the spring of 1939. Germany's efforts at increasing her production of raw materials within her territories have met with considerable success in certain directions. It is claimed that during the past two years the German production has increased by two-thirds; her production of zinc now practically covers her requirements; the production of aluminium has been increased from 19,000 tons in 1932 to 60,000 tons in 1938; quite significant progress has also been made in the production of synthetic petrol; so also has the production of buna rubber been increased to a very high level; and finally, almost a third of the textile raw materials used by the German textile industry during 1938 were of home production."

TOTAL IMPORTS.

Germany's total imports during the first 4 months of the current year amounted to 1,82 million reichsmarks, that is 118 million less than in the previous year. Her exports, amounting to 1,72 million, also shows a decline, though of the somewhat smaller order of 35 million reichsmarks. In so far as India is concerned, however, the development of trade during the current year is particularly unsatisfactory inasmuch as Germany's imports from India for the first four months of 1939, are less than her exports to Germany by over a million reichsmarks. The significant point about this development is that while Germany has reduced her imports from India, her exports to India have increased considerably and are now well above her exports during the corresponding period of the previous year.

Referring to the condition in France during the same period the Trade Commissioner says, "The general index of industrial production for April shows that the improvement in the industrial conditions is being steadily maintained. Calculated on the basis of 1928, the indices for the first four months of the current year are 88, 91, 93 and 94 respectively. The progress made will

SWEEPERS' AGITATION TELLS

(From Our Correspondent.)

BELLARY, (By Mail.)

Last year when Hon. R. Gopal Reddi, Minister for Local Administration, visited Bellary the Municipal Scavengers' and Sweepers' Association presented him with an address for the redress of their grievances, viz., allocation of sites for building houses, sanction of 3 months' maternity leave, enhancement of wages and exemption from payment of school fees, and security of tenure of service, etc. Mr. Bapeneedru, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Public Information, who is here conferred with the Municipal Chairman and the Municipal Health Officer yesterday with a view to ascertain whether any steps were taken to better the scavengers' lot in life. The Health Officer stated that the day of the scavengers and sweepers were corresponded from Rs. 5 to Rs. 8 per mensem though the measure had involved an additional expenditure of 2500 annually. That a month's maternity leave was resolved to be sanctioned as half of women workers.

be appreciated if it is borne in mind that the average indices of industrial production in France for 1938, 1937 and 1936 were 85, 88 and 82 respectively.

FOREIGN TRADE.

"In her foreign trade, too, France finds reason for satisfaction. For the first five months of the current year, her imports have risen to 22,000 millions and her exports to 14,800 millions. The balance of trade is thus adverse to the extent of 6 million francs, a figure which is appreciably below the corresponding figure for 1938. During the month of May, French imports amounted to 4,080 million francs, as compared to 2,852 million in the May of the previous year. As this increase results from increased imports of the raw materials necessary for her industries it arouses no misgivings. The exports, for their part, have also risen from 2,330 million francs in May, 1938, to 3,063 million francs in the May of the current year.

"Imports from India are on the increase. During the first five months of the current year they amounted to 575 million francs, as against 476 million in the same period of the previous year. French exports to India, too, show a certain increase, her exports for the period January to May standing at 110 million roughly 48 million in excess of the exports during the corresponding period of 1938.—A. P.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, July 5.	
Wheat	1,634 cwt.
Linsed	2,246 cwt.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	7 cwt.
Gingellyseed	95 cwt.
Poppysseed	11 cwt.
Groundnuts	719 cwt.
Castor seeds	87 cwt.
Rice	25,028 cwt.
Myrabollans	844 cwt.
Custonsed	3,364 cwt.
Mowrased	478 cwt.
Gram	653 cwt.
Joowar	440 cwt.
Barley	2,796 cwt.
Bajree	1,078 cwt.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 30th day of June, 1939.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES—

	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	26,15,31,000
Notes in circulation:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	125,01,64,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma	9,60,74,000
Total Notes issued	210,77,69,000
Total Liabilities	210,77,69,000

ASSETS—

A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	41,54,48,000
(b) Held outside India	2,56,98,000
Sterling Securities	52,31,11,000
Total of A.	106,91,57,000
B. Rupee Coin	69,57,55,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	37,55,56,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial Paper	—
Total Assets	210,77,69,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities:—

12.201 per cent.

Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 30th June, 1939.

LIABILITIES—

	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government	
(1) Central Govt. of India	8,69,64,000
(2) Government of Burma	2,49,93,000
(3) Other Government	16,57,60,000
(b) Banks	61,96,000
(c) Others	16,57,60,000
Bills Payable	85,52,000
Other Liabilities	—
Rupees	44,01,29,000

ASSETS—

	Rs.
Notes:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	26,14,03,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma	—
only	1,28,000
Rupee Coin	5,63,000
Subsidiary Coin	3,37,000
Bills Purchased and Discounted:—	
(a) Internal	—
(b) External	—
(c) Government Treasury	25,37,000
Bills	8,45,97,000
Loans and Advances to Governments	69,00,000
Other Loans and Advances	7,50,000
Investments	1,06,52,000
Other Assets	—
Rupees	44,01,29,000

*Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

RUBBER PRICE UNDER ANGLO-AMERICAN AGREEMENT

LONDON, July 5.

According to the "Financial Times" the price fixed for rubber under the Anglo-American Barter Agreement is 7d. 3q. per lb. f.o.b. Singapore but the consent of producers in other countries has yet to be obtained.—Router.



SAY GOODBYE to ILL-HEALTH!

No longer need you put up with the mortifying feeling that life has passed you by; that youthful health and spirits are irrecoverable. Just begin taking WinCarnis now, today! You will feel better—instantly! Soon you will be quite fit and well again—reveling in new-found health, full of youthful sparkle and gaiety!



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Throughout the world, thousands of weak and ailing women have won back youth, looks, health and vigour by the timely aid of WinCarnis. As if by magic, this marvellous tonic and strengthener has banished depression; overcome that deadly feeling of lassitude and indifference that is the inevitable accompaniment of chronic ill-health. And WinCarnis has worked this seeming miracle almost instantaneously! Recovery has been swift and complete! No slow, uncertain improvements; but a steady progress to health, vitality and vigour.

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That is because WinCarnis gives you the will to health! From the first glass hope and confidence return! You know that you are going to get better, you feel new rich blood coursing through your veins, strength returns; you wake in the morning keen, alert, full of the joy of life! Keep this glorious feeling of physical fitness by taking WinCarnis whenever you are feeling the least bit down.

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"... during the past 2 years, I have had so many calls ... that without the help of 'WinCarnis' I could never have made my record; it's such a splendid Restorative and so stimulating, its Natural and Nourishing Power simply builds up the body... and surely worthy of its name, The Wine of Life."

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THE QUICKEST WAY TO HEALTH

COLEMAN & CO. LTD. WINCARNIS WORKS, NORWICH, ENGLAND.

Liverpool Cotton Steady On Trade Calling

VAGUE RUMOUR OF ANGLO-SOVIET AGREEMENT: ALEXANDRIA PRICES IMPROVE

BOMBAY, July 5. Anglo-Soviet Agreement. Market closed steady. It being a holiday in America, the New York and New Orleans Cotton Exchanges remained closed yesterday. The Liverpool Market opened at a rise of 5 points with October 4.60. There was light trading which met trade calling and local support but the market was dull and waiting. Later there was local support with a vague rumour of Anglo-Soviet Agreement and there was trade calling. October delivery fluctuated between 4.58 and 4.63 and the market finally closed at a net rise of 7 to 8 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 3 points at 5.53d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON. Egyptian Cotton prices also improved on better demand and Giza futures closed at a rise of 8 to 7 points with Spot Cotton 4 points up at 6.49. Upstairs futures gained 7 to 6 points. The Alexandria Cotton Market was very steady and Sakels improved 15 to 10 points and Ashmouni futures advanced 14 to 12 points.

MILL CURTAILMENT. "There have been conflicting interpretations of Washington intimations that President Roosevelt was preparing to veto the Agricultural Appropriations Bill unless the conferees eliminate the unbudgeted amounts. Meanwhile, pending action by Congress on this bill, general activity has been restricted, and the prospects of an export subsidy seem to be waning; the agricultural appropriations conference is said to be leaning more to domestic than export subsidies, and in addition there is some doubt whether, in any case, any enactment of the subsidies will take place before the world conference scheduled for September.

These uncertainties were later reflected in selling by Liverpool interests, and as there was less demand to absorb an increased volume of liquidation and hedge offerings, with mill interests credited, the world market moved downward.

CORRECTIVE DECLINE. The corrective decline induced renewed firmness, trade interests and spot houses buying July, while foreign operators, notably Bombay, supported distant options. The widening of demand revealed the distinct scarcity of contracts. Wall Street and professional buying lending support.

Bullish influences were found in the unfavourable features of the weekly weather report, the "Journal of Commerce" acreage estimate, the firmness of the stock market and the renewed activity and firmness of the Wall Street textile market.

Some attention has been paid also to the progress in organised mill curtailment, embracing a 25 per cent. check on production, beginning July 31, together with the elimination of third shifts and the impoundment of inventories. Unconfirmed reports say that 95 per cent. of the looms necessary to adopt this curtailment and impounding programme have been secured. "M. G."

PRIVATE CABLES. Liverpool October highest 4.63+08. Liverpool October lowest 4.58+03. Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co., Ltd., have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends: Liverpool: There is a better feeling in the market owing to possibility of an

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 4.
Broach J/A highest 158 lowest 156 3/4
closing 157 7/8
Broach A/M highest 154 7/8 lowest 154
closing 154 1/4
Omra J/A highest 153 lowest 152 1/2
closing 152 3/4
Omra D/J highest 142 1/2 lowest 142
closing 142 1/4
Bengal J/A highest 119 1/2 lowest 119
closing 119 1/2
Bengal D/J highest 117 1/2 lowest 117
closing 117
Night session: Broach A/M opening 154 1/4 highest 154 7/8 lowest 154 1/4
closing 154 7/8
Broach J/A closing 158 7/8

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, July 4
GIZA 2—
Spot 6.49+4
July 6.42+8
October 6.45+7
November 6.50+7
January 6.52+7
March 6.56+7
MAY 6.56+7
UPPER—
Spot 5.89+4
July 5.84+7
October 5.85+6
November 5.89+8
January 5.92+8
March 5.96+8
MAY 5.92+6

Cotton Straddles

Broach J/A Rs. 159 2 0
Liverpool July Rs. 5.01
Difference Rs. 58.8
Broach A/M Rs. 153.3
Liverpool May Rs. 4.33
Difference Rs. 45.12

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, July 4
SAKELS—
July 11.05+13
November 11.75+10
ASHMOUNI—
August 9.56+14
October 9.65+13
December 9.72+13
February 9.82+13
April 9.89+12
GIZA—
July 11.16+08
November 11.36+13
January 11.49+14
March 11.61+13

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 4
July 5.01+07
August 4.86+05
September 4.73+07
October 4.63+08
November 4.52+07
December 4.52+07
January 4.52+07
February 4.52+07
March 4.53+07
April 4.53+07
May 4.53+07
June 4.53+07
July 4.53+07
Middling Spot 5.53+03
11-12 a.m. quotations
July 4.59
October 4.49

LONDON SEEDS

London, July 4
Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. per ton 11-12-9
Linseed Calcutta, London c.i.f. per ton 12-11-3
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. per ton 12-11-3
Rape-seed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. per ton 12-9-9
July Aug sellers 12-9-9
Castor-seed Bombay Hull c.i.f. per ton 11-7-6
July Aug sellers 11-7-6

LONDON PRODUCE

London, July 4
Rozario Santa Fe July sellers 19.4 1/2
Barletta Russo July sellers 22.10 1/2
South Australian July sellers 23

LINSEED OILS

London, July 4
Linseed oil naked London per cwt 24.6
July sellers 24.6
Linseed oil naked London per cwt
Sept Dec sellers 24.3

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, July 4
Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality 5 1/8
Selling 5 1/8
N.B. New York and New Orleans
cotton markets were closed on 4th.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 4
Rupar paper 3 1/2 per cent 1948 70
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 82 1/2
1931 or later 105 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent 67 1/4
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 94 1/2
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1940 93 1/4
Funding loan 4 per cent 1940/50 106
Victory Bonds 106 1/4
Chartered Bank of India and China 7
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank 79
London Reg 28
National Bank of India 28

LONDON RUBBER

London, July 4
Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb
Sellers 8 1/4

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 4
T T London on: 4.63.13
New York 176.72
Paris 116.7
Berlin 42.05
Madrid 4.69 9/16
Amsterdam 27.53 3/8
Brussels 89.02
Milan 20.76 1/8
Berne

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 4.
Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents: Latest Prices.
Names.
Amalgamated Tin Mines of Nigeria Ltd £0 5 3
Guest, Keen and Nettlefold 1 2 6
Turner and Newall 3 15 3
Associated Elec. Industries 1 19 0
Attok Oil 2 17 0
Barsi Light Railways 50 0 0
Automatic Telephone and Elec. Co. (India) Ltd 2 5 0
Castellfield (Klang) Rubber 0 2 0
Beira Railways 1 2 3
United Br. Oilfields of Trinidad 0 11 0
Marconi International Marine 1 7 6
Western Union Telegraph 19.25
General Electric Ordinary 3 14 3
Fairway Aviation Co. Ltd. 0 19 9
Perak Hydro Electric Ordinary 0 15 6
International Railways of C. America 1 4 3
Malayalam Plantations 1 6 6
British Burma Petroleum 0 5 0
Plantation Syndicate 1 1 3
British South Africa (Ghana) Ltd 1 1 3
Pahang Consolidated Ord. 0 11 3
Indian Copper Corporation Ord. 0 2 3
Brazilian Traction Light and Power 0 10 0
Marlu Gold Mining Areas Ltd. 0 8 4
New Goldfields of Venezuela Ltd. 0 4 3
Trust of Bank and Insurance Shares 0 18 0
Trust of Bank Share Units 0 17 0
Trust of Insurance Share Units 0 6 6
British Treasury Bills (3 months) 0 15.3p.c. p.a.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, July 4
Call Loan London 1/2
3 per cent 82 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 97
4 per cent 1948/53 102 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55 105 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 108 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47 105
3 per cent 1949/52 94
2 1/2 per cent British Consols 67 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War loan 93 1/4
1 per cent Funding loan 1960/90 106
Indian Iron and Steel New Ord 25

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 5
Following a rise of 8 points in Liverpool October option, the local market was expected to open to-day at Rs. 158-8 for Broach J/A delivery and at Rs. 158-0 for Broach A/M delivery. The market opened at expected rates and there was slightly better enquiry on the part of a large number of tenders against Broach J/A delivery were rejected. The market was followed by some covering and Broach J/A was quoted at Rs. 160-6 while new Broach was quoted at Rs. 155-12. The tone of the market was steady.
Liverpool market opened at a rise of one point and there was slightly improved demand in the local market. The market closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:—
F G M G— 160 6 0
Broach J/A 156 0 6
Broach A/M 155 4 0
Omra J/A 143 12 0
Omra D/J 142 0 0
F G M G— 121 0 0
Bengal J/A 118 6 0
Bengal D/J 118 6 0

Cotton Tenders

Bombay, July 5.
To-day total 1,100
Bengal J/A 100
Omra J/A nil
Omra D/J nil

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, July 5.
Extra Spr-fine Sup Fine FG Good
M. G.— 129 126 123 120
Bengal U.P. 129 126 123 120
Rajputana 132 129 126 123
Omra No. 3 161 158 155 153
C. P. No. 1 171 169 166 163
C. P. No. 2 165 163 160 157
Broach No. 2 167 165 162 160
Punjab-Amre 165 163 160 158
Surat 204 202 199 197
Rajpipla 201 199 196 194
Navsari 213 211 208 205

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, July 5.
Bengal Superfine 128 2/2
Central India 124 2/2
Bengal F.G. 122 2/2
C. P. 1 162 6/4
C. P. 2 158 5/8
Arvi 159 6/8
Amraoti 152 3/4
Ellichpur 158 5/8
Berar 155 5/8
Malkapur 152 5/4
Khandesh 159 3/4
Jalna/Sailu 154 5/8
Burwah/Sanavadi 154 5/8
Khandwa 154 5/8
Mathia F.G. 124 2/2
Broach 170 8/0
Punjab 4 F. 170 8/0
Punjab 28F. 180 8/2
Sindh N.T. 182 3/8
Ankleshwar/Jagadia 182 3/8
Surat 200 0/2
Navsari 210 1/2
Western Farm 170 7/8

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, July 5.
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
In full-pressed Bales.
Yester-This Last
day year. year.
Khandesh 35,885 53,878
Central India 22,121 44,373
Barsi and Nagar 98 23
Hyderabad-Gaerani 4,474 40,254
Berar 162,254 324,073
Central Provinces 36,956 81,234
Total 559,861 605,242
Dholera 276,238 131,190
N.-W. Provinces 8,298 3,050
Rajputana 218 74,534 16,209
Sind-Punjab 82,326 473 517,332
Broach 14,409 261,935
Compta and Dhar-wry 52 141,024 55,816
Western-Northern 91,325 22,841
Cocoonada 98 23
Tinnevely and Cambodia 2,631 4,131
American 3,487 177,828
Egyptian, African and Sudan 356 357,013 497,927
Comila, Burma and other sorts 95 1,171
Total 726 2,255,486 2,382,360
Arrived by roads to 29th June 39 361,184

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 29th June
In full-pressed Bales.
Yester-This Last
day year. year.
Europe 4,142 278,987 289,897
Japan and China 14,100 1,078,739 635,018
Coast Ports 31,295 57,400
Up-country by Rail 249,278 337,927
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan 20,794 13,099
Total 726 2,255,486 2,382,360

American Cotton Figures

F. P. Bales.
Receipts to date 1938-39 1937-38
4-7-39 387,800 779,700
Receipts Yesterday 4,739 4,000
Exports to date 344,900 572,300
4-7-39 4,739 4,000
Stock at Ports 193,000 249,700
Stock at Interior 25,000 207,000
Stock at Liverpool 712,000 113,000
Visible Supply 488,200 591,300
30-6-39 928,000 1,347,000
Quantity out of sight 993,000 1,043,000
30-6-39

Jamshedpur Steel Production

Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents for the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., report that the total approximate production for Iron and Steel at the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of June, 1939 was:—
Tons.
Pig Iron 81,300
Steel Ingots 80,300
Finished Steel 13,800
Semi-finished Steel 47,100
Total 60,900

GOLD & SILVER

Market Erratic Awaiting American News

Bombay, July 5
The local silver market continues erratic, awaiting American news. A cable received here states:—
"The treasury will issue a statement on Wednesday of its policy regarding the purchase of foreign silver. It is understood that the above statement will be issued prior to the Senate's vote on Wednesday."
Yesterday London gold prices were unchanged at 177 1/2. London Paris Exchange rate was one point down at 176 1/2. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.68 1/3 at London and New York market was closed yesterday.
London silver spot prices suffered a drop of 5/16d at 17 7/8d. and forward quotation was marked down 1/16d. at 17 1/2d. There was speculative selling which met with poor support. India was a small unsatisfied buyer for Spot at fixed rate. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 5 1/2d. London Bombay Spot silver parity was Rs. 48 1/4 and forward was Rs. 47-3-6.
The local market is anxiously awaiting to-day's statement from American treasury. There was general selling and particularly near month weakened. The market was unsettled. Gold was quietly steady. Quotations were as under:—
GOLD
Ready 37 1 3
Shrawan 37 1 3
Second Shrawan 37 1 9
SILVER
Ready 48 4 0
Ashad 48 4 0
Shrawan 47 14 0
Second Shrawan 47 11 0

LONDON SILVER

London, July 4
Spot 17 7/8
Forward 17 1/2

LONDON GOLD

London, July 4
Gold Bars Fine per oz £7-8 1/2

LONDON METALS

London, July 4
Copper £43 0 0
Highest £44 5 0
Lead £14 15 0
Tin £224 0 0

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, July 5.
Standard copper cash (buyers) 42-15-0
Standard copper 3 months 43-2-6
Electrolytic copper 49-5-0
Bombay Market—
Yellow metal sheets Rs. 39-8-0
Copper sheets Rs. 49-4-0
Tone—Steady.

WEATHER OVER U. S. A.

COTTON BELT
Liverpool, July 5.
Much warmer in Western Belt, light to moderate rainfall in Eastern Belt. Forecast "Entire Belt cloudy."

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, July 4.
August £11-15-3
September £11-15-3

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, July 5.
Castor-seeds Sept.— 29 1 0
Opening 29 1 0
Highest 29 3 6
Lowest 29 2 0
Closing 29 2 0
Groundnuts Aug.— 30 15 0
Opening 31 1 0
Highest 31 1 0
Lowest 30 10 6
Closing 30 10 6
Cottonseeds Sept.— 26 8 3
Opening 26 8 3
Highest 26 10 0
Lowest 26 7 9
Closing 26 7 9

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, July 4.
July 45 7/8d.
October 49 9/8d.
December 51 1/2d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, July 4.
Market was closed.

LONDON SUGAR

London, July 4
August sh. 8 2 1/4d.

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, July 5.
Ready Javay 15 6 0
Shipment July-Aug. 5 9 0
Shipment July-Aug. 5 9 0
Shipment Oct.-Dec. 5 10 6
Javay Spot F 7.40.

BOMBAY YARN EXCHANGE

Bombay, July 5.
Yarn No. 6 1/2s— 97 0 0
August 97 0 0
October 97 0 0
Yarn No. 10-1/2s— 110 0 0
August 110 0 0
October 110 0 0
Yarn No. 20 1/2s— 140 0 0
August 141 0 0
October 141 0 0
Yarn No. 40s— 216 0 0
August 216 0 0
October 217 0 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 5
3 1/2 per cent G.P. Notes 95/5
2 3/4 per cent 1946/52 98/6
2 per cent 1951/54 Loan 99/4
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 102/2
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 103/6
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 107/3
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 109/8
1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 115
3 per cent U.P. Bonds 98
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan 100/2
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan 103/8
TAX FREE
5 per cent 1945/55 113/2
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 111/8
4 per cent 1955 Mysore 124
CORPORATION DEBENTURES
4 per cent 1972 B.P.T. 108
5 per cent 1959 M. Deb 118
4 per cent 1974 M. Deb 107
5 per cent M. Deb 1954 127
6 per cent K.P.T. 1956 127
Note: 3 1/2 per cent G.P. Notes opened at Rs. 95 1/2, improved to Rs. 95 5/8 to close at Rs. 95 3/8. Tone: Steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, July 5
B.C. RATES—
T T D D 1/5 27/32 to December
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 7/8 to Nov. 29/32
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16 to Feb. Dec./Jan.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, July 5.
100 Ahmed. Advance 257 8
100 BOM. DYEING 755 0
100 CENTURY 211 8
100 CENTRAL INDIA 210 8
100 COLABA 119 8
100 Coorla 84 0
250 David 25 0
250 Dawn 285 0
1 E. D. Sassoon 4 3
100 Finlay 93 0
100 GOKAK 134 8
100 Hindustan 167 0
100 Indore 30 0
100 Khatau 62 0
100 KOHINOOR 222 0
200 Laxmi 402 8
250 Madras Unit 25 0
100 MORARJI 116 0
250 Model 42 0
50 MYSORE 87 4
100 NEW GREAT 189 0
100 Oosmanshah 41 0
100 PHOENIX 215 0
50 SASSON Silk 67 12
1,000 Sholapur 2,675 0
50 SIMPLEX 68 0
1,000 SWADESHI 209 8
100 SWAN 86 0
500 Vishnu 1,000 0
1,000 Western 700 0

SCHEDULE OF AMERICAN COTTON BUREAU REPORTS

Acreage in Cultivation upto 1st July to be published on Saturday, 8th July at 5 o'clock.
Indicated Total Production, Condition and Indicated Yield Ginnings upto 1st August to be published on Tuesday, 8th August at 5 o'clock.
Ginnings upto 16th August to be published on Wednesday, 23rd Aug. at 4 o'clock.
Indicated Total Production, Condition, Indicated Abandonment, Indicated Area left for Harvest and Indicated Yield Ginnings upto 1st September to be published on Friday, 8th Sept. at 3 o'clock.
Ginnings upto 16th September to be published on Saturday, 23rd Sept. at 4 o'clock.
Condition, Indicated Total Production and Indicated Yield Ginnings upto 1st October to be published on Monday 9th October at 4 p.m.
Ginnings upto 18th October to be published on Wednesday, 25th October at 3 p.m.
Indicated Total Production and Indicated Yield Ginnings upto 1st November to be published on Wednesday, 8th November at 4 p.m.
Ginnings upto 14th November to be published on Tuesday, 21st Nov. at 3 p.m.
Estimated Total Production, Abandonment, Revised Acreage for Harvest, Indicated Yield and Average Gross Weight of Running Bales Ginnings upto 1st December to be published on Friday, 8th Dec. at 4 p.m.
Ginnings upto 13th December to be published on Wednesday, 20th December at 3 p.m.
Ginnings upto 16th January 1940 to be published on Tuesday, 23rd January 1940 at 2 p.m.
Final Ginnings to be published on Wednesday, 22nd March 1940 at 3 p.m.
Revised Estimate 1939 crop to be published on About 25th May 1940 at 5 o'clock.

TATA STEEL SHARES LOOK UP

IMPROVED BUYING ON BETTER EUROPEAN NEWS: CEMENTS AND COTTON MILLS VERY STEADY

BOMBAY, July 5.
Under the influence of better European political news and hopes of Anglo-Soviet Agreement, the local Share Bazar ruled fairly steady. Business was restricted and although prices fluctuated within a narrow range, offerings were limited and the market was inclined to await further developments.

It was pointed out that the recent decline in Shares was purely based on sentimental feelings influenced by Danzig complications and fears of anxious developments at the end of the past week. But latest cable indicate that there is no fear of a war and while political outlook continues still uncertain, it appears that the market is adjusting somewhat oversold position.

The market opinion still remains hesitant which can be seen from absence of bull support. The market was mostly steady with selective buying.

The Wall Street was closed yesterday and will open to-day when it will be influenced by European political developments and Monetary policy of Washington administration.

Tata Steel Dds. opened at Rs. 1,337 and advanced to Rs. 1,345. At this level there was small realising and prices declined to Rs. 1,340 but with renewed buying prices advanced to Rs. 1,347 and finally closed at Rs. 1,343 1/2. Ordinary Shares closed at Rs. 281-8.

Associated Cements improved Rs. 126 1/2. Bombay Dyeing Shares opened at Rs. 756 and closed at Rs. 755. Bombay Burmahs opened at Rs. 487 and advanced to Rs. 490.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, July 5
Bombay Dyeing (751/4) 756 755 755
Century (210/8) 212 211/8
Central India (209) 209/8 210/8
Kohinoor (219) 220 222
New Great (188) 188 189
Simplex (67/12) 68
Swadeshi (207/8) 208
Associated Cement (125/4) 126/4 126 1/2
Andhra (144/8) 144 144 1/2
Tram Ord (127/8) 128
Tata Hydro (151) 151 1/8
Tata Power (126/4) 126 1/2 126 1/2 126 1/2
T Steel Dfd (132/5) 132 1/2 134 134 1/2
1340 1346 1343 1340 1347 1343
T Steel Ord (277/8) 281 282 281/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (161/4) 161/8 161/4
Sellarup (178) 178 178 1/8
S Steam (248) 248 248 1/8
B Burma (484) 487 485 480 488 490

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Founder: Pherozezshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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**Sorabji Hormusji & Co.,
BOMBAY 2.**

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1939

Taipur Muslims Must Suspend Satyagraha

A-I. MUSLIM LEAGUE EXECUTIVE'S ADVICE

BOMBAY: Tuesday. Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, has issued the following statement setting forth the conclusions of the meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League, held here during the last two days:—

"A meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League was held on the 2nd and 3rd July, 1939, at Mr. M. A. Jinnah's residence, Little Gibbs Rd. Bombay.

MUSLIM MINISTER FOR C. P.

The Committee considered the correspondence that has passed between Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Syed Abdur Rauf Shah Sahib regarding the appointment of a Muslim Minister in C.P.

The Committee was of opinion that no individual province should negotiate or come to any settlement with the Congress with regard to the Hindu-Muslim question in their provinces and, if any such proposals are received from the Congress, intimation should be sent to the effect that the matter should be referred by the Congress to the President or the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League.

NEXT SESSION

Resolved that the next annual session of the All-India Muslim League be held at Lahore on the 28th, 29th and 30th December, 1939.

INDIAN NATIONALS ABROAD

The All-India Muslim League expresses its full sympathy with Indian nationals in South Africa in their struggle against the obnoxious and unjust segregation measure and extends to them all possible help.

The Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League strongly urges upon the Government of India to take prompt steps for the protection of the rights of Indians in Ceylon.

The Working Committee urges upon the Government of India to take immediate action to secure justice and fair treatment to Indian nationals in Belgian Congo.

PALESTINE WHITE PAPER

The Working Committee, having examined the White Paper on Palestine and having heard the Muslim League delegates, is of opinion that the proposals embodied in the White Paper are most unsatisfactory and disappointing and are totally unacceptable.

The Committee urges upon the British Government to meet the Arab demands and redeem their solemn pledges made to the Arabs and the Mussalmans of India who stood by them solidly in the Great War.

PALESTINE FUND

The Working Committee hereby

resolves that a Palestine Fund be opened forthwith for the relief of the dependents of those who lost their lives or suffered in the struggle for independence, and for the protection of the first Qibla of Mussalmans. The following Committee with powers to co-opt is appointed to devise ways and means of collecting money for the Palestine Fund and remitting the same to Palestine through the President of the All-India Muslim League:—

Sir Abdoolah Haroon, Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqui, Haji Abdussattar, Haji Esak Saith, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr. Chowdhary Khaliquzzaman (Convener).

The Working Committee appreciates the services rendered by Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqui and Chowdhary Khaliquzzaman who went to Cairo, London and the Near-East in connection with the Palestine question.

Resolved that the Madras Provincial Muslim League be affiliated to the All-India Muslim League.

The consideration of the report of the Economic Programme Committee was postponed.

The question of Muslim National Guards could not be considered as the report of the Committee appointed by the Council in this connection has not yet been received. It was decided that the Committee be requested to submit their report the latest by the end of September.

A. H. GHAZNAVI EXPELLED

The Committee considered the explanation of Sir Abdul Halim Ghaznavi regarding his resignation from the Muslim League Party in the Central Assembly.

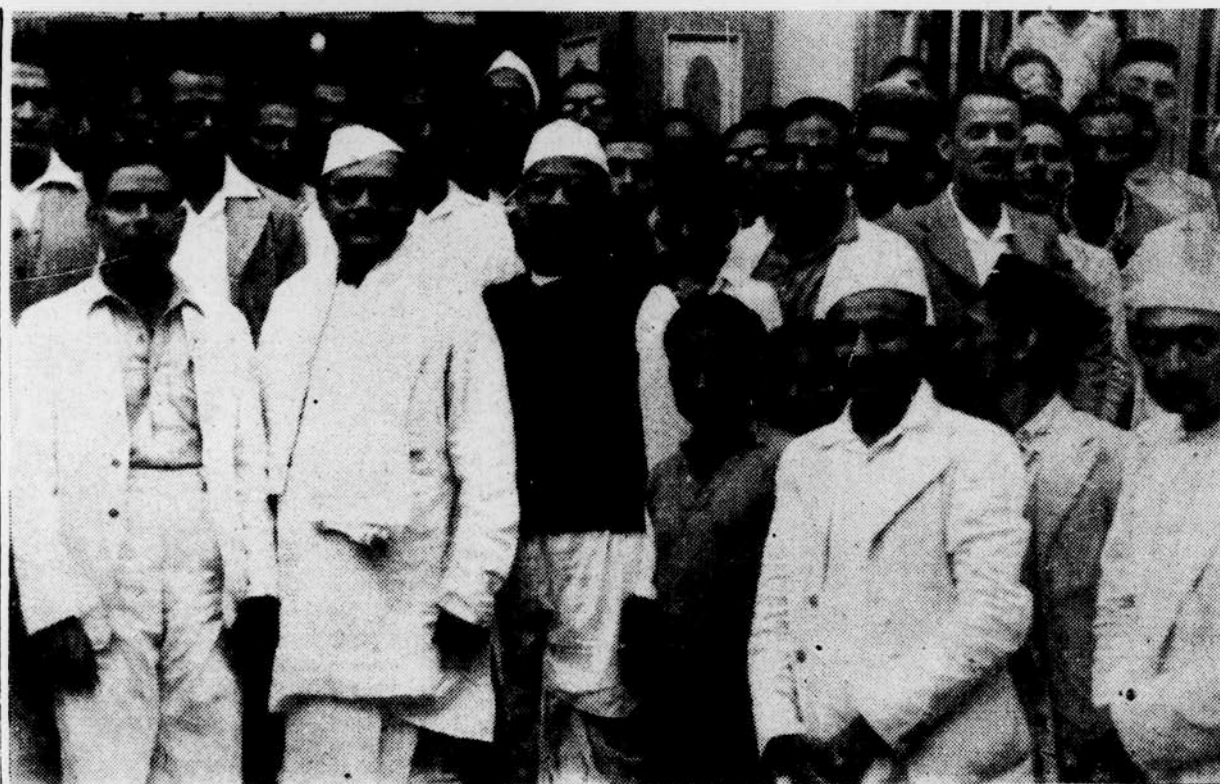
The Working Committee declined to consider the acceptance of his resignation from the Council of the All-India Muslim League, as it was sent by Sir A. H. Ghaznavi after the receipt of the notice by the Hon. Secretary calling for an explanation why disciplinary action should not be taken against him regarding his conduct in resigning from the Muslim League Party in the Central Assembly and defying the resolutions of the Council of the All-India Muslim League.

The Committee resolved after giving full consideration to all the papers, documents and evidence that the name of Sir A. H. Ghaznavi be removed from the Council of the All-India Muslim League, and further, that he should be disqualified for the membership of the League organisation for next four years from 3rd July, 1939.

MUSLIMS IN STATES

The Working Committee has re-

(Continued on Page 11, Col 1).



Babu Subhas Chandra Bose addressed a crowded gathering of students at the Jinnah Hall on Monday evening. Photo shows him (second from left) with some of the members of the audience.

Workers Resent Govt. Orders

Allahabad Meeting Says They Are Against Congress Policy

(From Our Correspondent.)
ALLAHABAD, July 5.

A representative meeting of all Labour organisations of Allahabad passed the following resolution amidst tense excitement:

"This meeting of representatives of Labour organisations of Allahabad regrets the Government orders and confidential circulars in which action has been suggested against communists and at the same time against Labour leaders under Sections 107, 108 and 153-A Indian Penal Code. The meeting also regrets the Government letter sent to the president Cawnpore Mazdoor Sabha in which satyagraha by lying on ground and blocking mill gates has been declared unlawful which clearly means that the rights of observing hartals and resorting to picketing which could be exercised by workers has been taken away from them.

"The meeting further regrets the Government letter sent to Allahabad Government Press directing that Press workers cannot participate in meetings other than those of their own union which amounts to giving a blow to Labour organisations of Allahabad. This meeting considers that these orders are against free exercise of their rights by mazdoors and are against the policy of the Congress and the Congress Ministry. This meeting, therefore, requests Congressmen to take steps to prevent such attacks on mazdoors."

AHMEDABAD, July 5.—It is understood that Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose will make a tour of Gujarat from July 14 to 17.—A. P.

Judgment In Sensational Calcutta Case

Doctor Gets 7 Years' R. I. And His Assistant 4 Years R. I.; Mrs. Ghose Gets 1 Year's Jail

CALCUTTA, July 5.

THE Sessions Judge of Alipore delivered judgment this morning in the sensational case arising out of the death of Shrimati Sujata Sarkar, a fourth-year class student of Victoria Institution, following attempt at abortion, convicting all the accused.

Mrs. Usha Nalini Ghose, belonging to a respectable family of Ballygunge, was found guilty on a charge of conspiracy to cause the abortion of Shrimati Sujata and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

Dr. S. N. Chatterjee, Radiologist, was found guilty on a charge of causing the death of Shrimati Sujata by miscarriage and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. He was further found guilty on a charge of conspiracy to cause the abortion and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment, the sentences to run concurrently.

Another accused, Barin Mukherjee, assistant to Dr. Chatterjee, was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of causing the death of Shrimati Sujata by miscarriage, and to a further term of two years on a charge of conspiracy to cause abortion, the sentences to run concurrently.

Accused Mani Bhattacharjee, was however, acquitted.—United Press.

SPECIAL REMISSIONS IN SIND

KARACHI, July 3.

The Sind Government have sanctioned special remissions of taxes ranging from two to four annas in the non Barrage areas for Rabi 1938-39. The remissions apply to the dis-

tricts of Karachi, Larkana, Sukkur, Upper Sind Frontier, Nawabshah and Dadu.

The Government have taken this step to afford relief to the agriculturists in view of the low prices of agricultural products at the present day, as compared with those prevailing when the last settlements were introduced.—United Press.

Aims And Objects Of 'Forward Bloc'

Subhas' Appeal To Leftists To Consolidate Strength

(From Our Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, July 5. "We want to work to render service and to be active. If our leaders of old school are unprepared to accept our programme and are unwilling to give the country and the masses a clear lead, they must retire and make room for those who want to move forward". Thus declared Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose in addressing a mammoth public meeting last night at Gole Bazaar, Jubbulpore. The meeting was attended by over 40,000 men and women. Mr. Bose who spoke in faultless Hindi for over 90 minutes traced the history of the Forward Bloc. He also narrated the reasons which forced his hands to resign from the Presidency of the Indian National Congress after the Congress Session at Tripuri.

Explaining the aims and objects of the Forward Bloc he appealed to the Leftists to consolidate their strength and to endeavour to turn their minority into a majority in the Congress and thereby compel the present Rightist leaders to accept a forward and fighting programme. Mr. Bose further said that the country was disgusted with the Parliamentary programme and the present policy of drift of Congress towards liberalism. The country, he emphasised, wanted a militant and fighting programme.

Reviewing the present world situation and the helpless position in which Britain has been placed, Mr. Bose remarked, "we must take advantage of this critical moment and strike at once and thereby achieve our goal of complete independence".

He also gave an account of the mass awakening in Indian States and asserted the States people would stand with the people of British India in giving a united front in the struggle for freedom is started. Mr. Bose

Mr. Bose criticised the Congress Ministries in various provinces for enacting measures to cure public movement and stem the rising tide. These measures, he said, were of a reactionary and undemocratic type and they ought to be opposed at all cost.

He also denounced the two re-

solutions recently adopted by the A. I. C. C. one withholding Congressmen's right to start satyagraha without Provincial Congress Committee's approval and the second disallowing Congressmen from criticising Congress Ministries in public.

Both these resolutions, Mr. Bose stressed, should be opposed vehemently as they strike at the very root of public freedom.

Concluding he observed that from his experience he could say that both the country and the masses were fully ready for struggle for freedom but it was the leaders only who were not giving the lead.

Earlier the Chairman of the Mahakoshal National Youth Conference, in according welcome to Mr. Subhas, assured him of radicals' fullest support and co-operation in Mahakoshal.

WELCOME ADDRESSES TO SUBHAS

JUBBULPORE, July 5.

Mr. Subhas Bose will receive welcome addresses to-day from the local Municipality, Chamber of Commerce, the Jain and Bengali Communities of the City, and the Robertson College and other institutions.—A. P.

CHARGE AGAINST A. I. C. C. MEMBER

"Disorderly Behaviour And Wrongful Restraint"

MADRAS: July 5.

Mr. B. Srinivasa Rao, a member of the A. I. C. C. and Secretary of the Madras Congress Socialist Party, who was arrested on Sunday last for picketing in front of the "Dinamani" office in connection with the Labour Strike, was produced before the Presidency Magistrate to-day and charged under Section 75 of the City Police Act (disorderly behaviour) and Section 343, I.P.C. (wrongful restraint).

Mr. Rao was released on bail after executing a bond for Rs. 10 with a surety for the like amount till the end of his trial.

The case against him will be taken up this afternoon.—United Press.

A. I. C. C. BAN ON SATYAGRAHA

Bihar Radical Congressmen's condemnation

PATNA, July 4.

At a meeting of the local executive of the League of Radical Congressmen, the resolutions adopted at the Poona conference of the All-India body were discussed and approved.

The meeting passed resolutions viewing with grave concern the decision of the A. I. C. C. to restrict the right of Congressmen to offer Satyagraha without the permission of the Provincial Congress Committee, and appealing to Congressmen in general to take this resolution as a "menace to Congress solidarity and a serious encroachment on the rights and privileges of Congressmen.—United Press.

MADRAS, July 5.

Three anti-Hindi volunteers who were arrested this morning for picketing the Hindu Theological High School, were awarded six months' rigorous imprisonment each by the Fourth Presidency Magistrate.

Manufacture Of Bren Guns

Hurried Preparations Going On: Experts Might Visit Country

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, July 5. According to political circles brisk preparations have been started for the manufacture of Bren guns and other materials. Several experts in armament manufacture are likely to visit India to help the Government. A number of technicians will be recruited locally.

India's Coastal Defence is engaging the attention of the Government. The Government is also making arrangements for the landing, stationing, etc. of Air Squadrons in case of emergency.

SHIA STUDENTS TO BE RELEASED

It is reported that the Government has issued orders for the release of the Shia Students who were arrested in connection with the Tabarra Agitation and who are now in jail, provided they signed an undertaking that they would pursue their studies and not indulge in agitation.

CHARLIE CHAN

